BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—18.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 110 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 11, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

BSA Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons
2nd July	"KASHGAR"	8,840
9th "	"KARMALA"	8,983
16th "	"DELTA" *	8,027
23rd "	"NARKUNDA" *	16,118
30th "	"MOREA"	10,890
6th Aug.	"CALEDONIA"	7,572
13th "	"NOVARA"	6,850
20th "	"MANTUA" *	10,902
27th "	"DEVANHA"	8,092
3rd September	"DONGOLA"	8,056
10th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
17th "	"A steamer	
24th "	"NALDERA" *	15,825
1st October	"CHINA"	7,952
8th "	"PLASS"	7,346
15th "	"MOREA"	10,890
22nd "	"MALWA" *	10,941
29th "	"DELTA"	8,097

* "DELTA" Through steamer from China calls Bombay for Mails only.

"NARKUNDA" "MANTUA" "NALDERA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN
A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
6th July	"MANELA"	From Colombo to Straits & China.
20th "	"DUNERA"	To Colombo, Straits and China
26th August..	"SOUDAN"*	To " " " " (* Through steamer from London)
29th July ..	"NALDERA"	Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
26th August..	"MALWA"	
23rd Spt. ..	"NARKUNDA"	
21st October	"MANTUA"	

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.
First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket ..... £ 7
A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SPECIAL SAILING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
29th July "HUGHLI" Tons 5,232
Carries a limited number of first saloon passengers

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	
8th July..	CHAKDARA ..	Buareh direct.
7th " ..	BAMORA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
7th " ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi direct.
15th " ..	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I sailings may be arranged for:
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 127

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers Tons sailing about Remarks
Canadian Leader 5500 In August Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1886.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer. Captain. Arrival. Departure.
Peking Maru K. Yamaguchi 3rd July 14th July
Ryohu Maru .... 12th July 24th July
Mikado Maru N. Yanagi 23rd July 4th August
Indus Maru G. Matsuzaki 4th August 16th August
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Bellard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
TatsunoMaru	M. Furuhashi.	6995	1st July	14th "
Kenkon Maru No. 8.	N. Akai.	4668	9th "	16th "
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsushita	5339	23rd "	5th Aug.
†SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima.	5872	29th "	2nd "
TotomiMaru.	T. Fukaura.	3352	31st "	12th "
WakasaMaru	B. Tsuda.	6074	15th Aug.	29th "

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA' LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,90,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
R. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshinghbai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch, Bombay Branch.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS Opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	
Batavia	Howrah	Madras	
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius	
Calcutta	Kandy	New York	
Colombo	Karachi	Penang	
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon	
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai	
		Singapore	

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade East, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the under takings and business of the Bank of Bengal the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
Total 4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,53,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ... 2,71,31,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq. (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE.
No. 5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C. 3.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Sind
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Jubbulpore
Allahabad	Karachi
Aleppy	Lahore
Amraoti	Lucknow
Bangalore	Madras (Mount Road)
Bellary	Madura
Benares	Mangalore
Berhampore	Masulipatam
Bimlipatam	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Mandalay
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nagpore
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Narsyangunge
Broach	Negapatam
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Patna
Calcutta (Park St.)	Poona
Calicut	Palacole (sub out station to Cocanada)
Cawnpore	Vuetta
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajahmundry
Chittagong	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Rangoon
Cochin	Salem
Coimbatore	Secunderabad
Colombo	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Dacca	Simla
Delhi	Sholapur
Erode	Sukkur
Guntur	Surat
Hyderabad Deccan (Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Tellicherry
	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or omitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
E. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	London.	Seattle
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shimonoseki
Changchun.	Manila.	Singapore.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Sourabaya.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sydney.
Hamburg.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Harbin.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Hongkong.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Honolulu.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan.	Saigon.	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Koraby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 807.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
[illegible]
Manager.

INSURANCE.

INSURE
YOUR
MOTOR
(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)
WITH THE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE LD. CO.,
Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Agency Applications Invited.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
115, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Vasulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukumchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Scorjs & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljt Jythe Co.) (Ex-Officio.)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premiums in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
802, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 19TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,38,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,254	15	1
Reserve Funds	15,70,254	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullunda	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Umballa City	
Moahiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
RAM RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN INSURANCE CO.
HEAD OFFICE.
9/7, Clive St., Calcutta
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and terms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOUSAIN, Chief Agent
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan
G. N. B. VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
43, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness ! Permanency
Non-corrosiveness !
Guaranteed.
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

Mr. Merchan
If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,
GO TO—
The Bombay Commercial Museum.
It is the place
Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.
Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.
A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.
Open Daily from 4 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) except on Fridays.
ADMISSION FREE.
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
84, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. 1 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA.
Opp Police Chowkie Null Bazar
BOMBAY No. 3.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and crossed.

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Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 36
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-9

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly Rs 5 Rs 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CARDING AND SPINNING MASTER for Up-Country. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 5096, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9973

WANTED—COTTON INVOICE CLERK, knowing accounts, with good handwriting. Salary upto Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 6001, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R748

WANTED—Two CERTIFIED AUDITORS to audit Mill accounts quarterly at Amalner. Apply PRATAP MILLS OFFICE, 57, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R764

WANTED—A competent SALESMAN in Mill and Stores line, One having an experience and influence, need apply, stating Salary and Copy of the testimonials to Box No. 5097, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R733

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A SALESMAN for a Spinning and Weaving Mills. Only men with good experience in line need apply. Write stating full particulars as to age, previous experience, and least salary expected, with copies of testimonials to Box No 5082, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A C9941

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE to work as a Superintendent and to teach the grand-daughters of Her Highness the Ruler of Bhopal. A trained lady would be preferred. Pay upto Rs. 200 according to qualifications. Boarding and lodging free. Apply to the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Bhopal State.
A C9991

WANTED—A qualified and well experienced LADY DOCTOR and a MIDWIFE for the Islami Zenana Dispensary Pay according to qualifications. App'y sharp with testimonials to SHETH HAJI ABDUL HAJI HUSSEN Vice President Islami Zenana Dispensary, Dhoraji, Kathiawar.
A R737

WANTED for a Native State, a LADY GRADUATE as a Tutoress for a Princess on a salary of Rs. 200 p.m. with free quarters, and also a GOVERNESS with fair knowledge of nursing and English to take care of children in Palace on a salary of Rs. 100 p.m. with free boarding and lodging. Hindu ladies preferred. Apply personally to Mr. RANCHHORDAS TRIKAMJI JIVANDAS, "Dhun Villa" Versova, via Andheri (B. B. and C. I. Ry.) between 8 and 12 a.m.
A R762

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER, who has worked in a sugar factory for "Padranna Raj Krishna Sugar Works. Educational qualifications will also be taken into consideration. B.Sc. man will have preference. Application must come to the undersigned with testimonials stating terms—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR of the Padranna Raj Krishna Sugar Works, Padranna, Gorakhpore.
A C9874

WANTED for the National College Burma, One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach undersigned within 30th June, MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 48, Sule-Pagoda Road, Rangoon.

WANTED—(1). An experienced and capable DRAUGHTSMAN for the charge of the drawing branch of the Deputy Director of Military Works Office, Western Command. Knowledge of estimating and keeping record of plans and drawings essential. Salary Rs. 100, per mensem consolidated chargeable to the temporary Establishment. (2). A Duftry on Rs. 30, per mensem consolidated on the temporary Establishment. He should have some knowledge of English, binding and filing. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned to THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF MILITARY WORKS Western Command, Karachi.
A C 9959

SITUATIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED—A reliable SALESMAN in the firm of The Original Tailoring Mart, well-known in tailoring and hosiery department. No. 5, Crawford Market.
A R774

WANTED—An experienced LL.B. or High Court PLEADER for the post of Sar Nyayadhish in a Native State in Kathiawar, Salary Rs. 100. Apply sharp to Box No. 6013, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10003

WANTED—AGENTS at all places to sell shares of the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Company, Limited. Shares still available at par S. V. JOSHI & Co., Managing Agents, Nagpur City.
A C9830

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL CONVASSERS, who can sell sound Motor Trucks from 1 to 5 Tons. Good Commission allowed. Apply Box No. 6042, Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9841

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE with Persian for Bansda High School. One with drawing preferred. Pay Rs. 60—8/2—100. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned on or before 15th July, 1921. J. H. ANJARIA, Head Master.
A C9984

WANTED—GRADUATES with either the diploma of Secondary teachers' Training College, Bombay, or the secondary teacher's certificate on a salary of Rs. 70—5—100 per month with the usual temporary and Provisional allowance to work as English teachers in the Ahmedabad Municipal Vernacular schools. The appointment for the present will be on probation for six months. Apply before 1st August, 1921, to the Chairman schools Committee, Ahmedabad Municipality, (Sd.) B. P. THAKORE, Chairman, Schools Committee.
A C9983

WANTED—A HEALTH OFFICER of the 2nd Class for the Dhulia City Municipality. Candidates who have passed the B. Hy. Examination or who are medical graduates of the Bombay University having passed the sanitary Surveyor's examination and the special course of instruction at the Parel Laboratory in Bacteriology, Parasitology, Infection Immunity and Disinfection, need only apply. The pay of the post will be Rs. 150—10—300 with cycle allowance of Rs. 15 per month. S. D. GARUD, President, Dhulia, City Municipality. Dhulia, 7th July, 1921.
A C1014

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—SPACIOUS GODOWNS at Pateiwadi Love Lane, Mazagon. Apply PARBHUDAS V. PATEL.
C R482

TO LET—GODOWNS at Mody Street, Fort. Apply DHUNJIBHOY JAMSHEDJI, 17, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay
C R773

ROOMS TO LET.—Plot 64 for CHRISTIANS and others. Plot 65 for HINDUS. Rent moderate, Electric Light, near Chamar Bag, Post Office, PAREL.
C R731

TO LET—Strictly for Vegetarian Hindoos, one floor, well ventilated. Well suited to Hindoo habit. Rent Rs. 175. Apply K. T. DONGRE & CO., Pepire Wadi, Girgaon, Bombay.
C R735

TO BE LET for the season, an unfurnished BUNGALOW near Bund Gardens, Poona, with drawing, dining and 4 bed rooms, situation excellent. Apply KANGA and SAYANI, Solicitors, Hornby Road, Fort.
C C9899

TO LET—Fully furnished upper storey BUNGALOW with 5 bed rooms, hall, dining room, out-houses, stables, etc., for Poona Season at end of Wellesley Road. Rent Rs. 4,500. For further particulars apply to B. A. WADIA, 45, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort
C R746

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road yard. Rent limit Rs. 250 per month. Apply A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort.
C C9690

TO LET—At Kirkee, Aundh Road, 5 minutes walk from the Station, near Public Garden, River View, two newly built BUNGALOWS. Apply to Box No. 5099, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R744

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—OFFICE PREMISES in Fort, near the High Court. Apply immediately to Messrs. RUSTOMJI and GINWALA, No. 373, Hornby Road, Fort.
D R767

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A first class Rubber tyred four seater square shaped BROUGHAM. The carriage can be seen at the POONA MOTOR WORKS AND SERVICE CO., 19, Sassoon Road, Poona.
J C9952

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—FIAT MOTOR LORRY 3½ tons capacity. Complete in working order, not much used. Bought in 1920. Price on application. Apply N. POWELL & Co., Bombay No. 4.
JA R10013

FEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C 9680

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—(1) BLOW-ROOM in working order. (2) DROB-BOSE, Exel Patent. Apply THE HATIM MILLS, LTD., SURAT.
K

FOR SALE—Two English BRICK MOULDING MACHINES. Two EARTH GRINDING MACHINES in working order. Apply Box 5029, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K C 9804

PRINTING MACHINARY, Recently Received consignment of Brand new Tradles cuttings, Numberings, etc. Prices astonishingly low. Rare opportunity write to-day TAPADIA & Co., 30, Picket Road, Kalbadevi Bombay.
R742

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GUIDE TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—(Excluding Sind) with a map by PRALHAD G. DIVANJI, M.A., LL.M., Sub-Judge Amalner a highly useful work of reference for Government officers travelling agents of business firms, excusion parties and others, Sanctioned by the D.P.I. (High Court, Suptg. Engineers, Deccan Irrigation and Central Division, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Minister of Education, Baroda State, and several other departmental heads. Favarably reviewed by the "Bom. Chronicle" and "Modern Review" Can be had of the Author at Amalner and Messrs. N. M. TRIPATHI & CO., Booksellers, Bombay; Messrs. D. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co., Booksellers, Bombay; Messrs. Thacker & Co., Booksellers, Bombay; Messrs. Mohanlal M. Shah, Booksellers, Lehri Para, Baroda; The ORIENTAL BOOK AGENCY, 5, Shanwar Peth, Poona, Price Rs. 4 Postage extra.
L R 604

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE has commenced. Enrolments of Senior Commercial, Specialized Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy courses are proceeding. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, Apollo Street, Fort.
M R727

MR. N. J. MODI, L.C.E., B.Sc., (Engineering London), A.M.I.C.E., &c., Consulting Engineer, 94, Medows Street, Bombay, will take articled pupils for A. M. I. C. E., A.M.I.M. & C.E., A.M.I.S.E. and M. R. San, I., University training essential.
M R 615

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

WANTED—Two MATRICULATED LADIES to join the Lady Hardinge Medical College on behalf of the Bhopal Darbar. Mohammadan ladies preferred. All reasonable expenses will be borne by the State. Intending candidates should apply to the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Bhopal State. They shall have to enter into an agreement to serve the Bhopal State for five years after their success from the College.
M C9992

MEDICAL.

FOR SALE—One FLOURISHING DISPENSARY, well equipped with medicines and furniture. Apply to Dr. BHATT, Suratwala Buildings, Churney Rd., Girgaon P. O. No. 4.
Q R 724

FINANCIAL.

RS. 5,000 Required for one year, current market rate of Interest, Security worth, double the amount. Write to Box No. 6006, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R761

WANTED—CAPITALIST FINANCIER, three lakhs premier German Automobile Agency Cars already arrived. Address Box No. 5092, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R725

REQUIRED—Rupees one lakh on loan to prosper a flourishing concern. Will give fair rate of interest. Best opportunity for investors. Write Box No. 6012, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R772

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, ITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T

11 LBS. parcel delivered A1 William Pears or best Dessert Apples or A1 Walnuts or Hazelnuts Rs. 5 and 5/8/. Dry unstoned Apricots or Hazelnut or Apricot kernels or Dried Apple rings Rs. 5 per 5 lbs. FRUIT INDUSTRY, Srinagar Kashmir. Telegrams: Amba.
T R681

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from MONDAY, the 11th July, 1921, the Matheran Steam Tramway will be CLOSED for the monsoon season for the carriage of passenger traffic.

D. S. BURN,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 8th July, 1921.
C10000

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, HYDERABAD DECCAN.

WANTED—(a) Assistant Professors of (1) English, (2) Indian History, (3) European History, (4) Physics, (5) Chemistry, on Osmania Sicca Rs. 350—25—600.

Qualifications: M.A. or B.A. Honours. (M.Sc. or B.Sc. Honours in case of Science) with experience in teaching College Classes.

(b) Assistant Professor of Urdu language and literature, able to deal with the subject from a critical and historical point of view. Must be well versed in Persian and must possess a good knowledge of Arabic. Knowledge of English language and literature up to the B.A. standard essential and that of Hindi Bhasha very desirable. Pay O. S. Rs. 250—15—400.

(c) Demonstrators of (1) Physics, (2) Chemistry. Qualifications: B.Sc. with experience. Pay O. S. Rs. 250—15—400.

All applicants must be able to speak and write good Urdu, as lectures on all subjects except English are delivered in Urdu. Knowledge of Persian and Arabic desirable. Applications must reach the undersigned by July 22, 1921 and must contain details about (1) age, (2) mothertongue, (3) birth-place, and residence, (4) University Education, (5) experience of applicants.

Copies of testimonials and any works by the applicant on the subject concerned should accompany his application.

A. SIDDIQI, M.A., Ph.D.
Principal.
C10002

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4039.

AUCTION SALE of Scrap Iron, Pig Iron, Cast Iron, Empty Packing Cases, Tanks, Old Pipes, Old Gunny, Zinc Cuttings, Old Scales, Files, Electric Wire, 2 Lathes &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. and O. Dockyard Mazagaon the abovementioned goods.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty etc., that may be due on goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF EMPTY CRATES and PACKING CASES.

Under instructions from the Chief Stores Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 11th July, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Wharf Hajee Bunder, Sewree the following goods:—

A large quantity of empty crates and packing cases.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING SALVAGE OF THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MILLS, SUCH AS 36 GROUND FLOOR, CAST IRON COLUMNS LARGE QUANTITY OF WOOD, PARTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND A HEAP OF CAST IRON GUTTERS. AND BROKEN SCRAP IRON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King, Surveyers and Adjustors, on benalf of the Insurance Office concerned, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 15th July, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Lady Jamsetji Road Dadar, in the compound of The Bombay Woollen Mills the above goods, salved from the late fire that occurred there.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNBEAM AND CALTHORPE MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from the Storekeeper Mazagon Dock, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th July, 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the P. and O. Dockyard Mazagon the following motor cars in running order:—:

1 Sunbeam motor car (silent sunbeam, touring, 4 seater, 4 cylinder 1911 model 12-16 H P
1 Calthorpe (Torpedo Body 4 seater, 4 cylinder 1912 model 12-15 HP.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th July, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 621.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, full size Chubb's safes, etc.

By the order of the party concerned:—
25 barrels amslel Pilsner Beer
2 cases rocking horses (Loys)
4 cases "Tea".
1 case motor parts.
8 electric hanging lamps.
3 full size Chubb's safes.
By order of a Hindu gentleman
One Broom Carrage with wire wheels and a white horse.
By the order of Ralli Bros.
Carriages, horses, cycles etc.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay, and Administrator of the undermentioned deceased property Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th July, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Room Apollo Street No. 16, Fort, the following:—

Re. late Frank Hornby's estate—wearing apparels, tin trunks, linen bags, shoe makers, impliments bottles, locks, etc.

Re: Late F. V. Devonshire's estate—trinkets such as silver despatch box diamonds, signet ring, silver cigarette case, buttons and links etc.

Re: Mrs. Shakespear's estate 3 gold rings.

Re: Shantibai's estate—silver todays, rings, gold putti har, vaizartick, kudas, earings, gokaran, bracelets, wooden cotgadlas charpoys, chair etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th July, 1921.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND ON DUNCAN ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Abdoolabhoy Dharamsey and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Mahomedalli Abduji Chhagan, Ahmedalli Lookmanji Bootwala, Hasanalli Badrudin Palanpurwala and Abdulalli Esufalli Mahuvavala and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 29th day of January, 1920, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned land viz:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant quit and ground rent land or ground situate, lying and being on the West side of Duncan Road in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,256 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2840 and 5008, New No. 9823, Old Survey No. 2/2481, 2/2140, 4405 and New Survey No. 5678 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Duncan Road aforesaid on or towards the West by the Stable Street on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Esufalli Gulamhoosein and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Khoja Karim Rahmji and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531 and 532 and Street Nos. 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8 and 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412 and 414.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM BAZAR ROAD, MAHIM.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Bhoolabhai Kevalram Vyas, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Gunpatrao alias Motibhai Mahadeo Sidnath Ganpatrao, Munendranath Gunpatrao and Bramhanath Gunpatrao (the latter being three minors under the age of 18 years) and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagor, under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st September, 1916, sell by Public Auction, on Saturday 16th July 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 152 2/9 square yards or thereabouts forming a portion of land together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 38 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 5207 and Street No. 74-76, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the West by the ground of the cart belong to the Fazandari on or towards the North by the property of Bhagvandas Murlidhar Hansali, and on or towards the South by the property of Fazulbhai Gulam Husein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Shums A. Tyebji Esquire, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office 2, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th July, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, MAHIM.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th of July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under the instructions from Messrs. Vaghji Shamji, Dhanji Vaghji and Soday Raimal, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Narbadashanker Hurjivan Joshi, and under the power of sale reserved to the same mortgagees under the mortgage deed, dated 23rd June, 1920, and made between the said mortgagees of the one part and Narbadashanker Hurjivan Joshi of the other part, sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable property.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Agar Street, Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,440 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 432, New No. 4216 and Old Survey No. 592 and New Survey No. 1/1704, and in the Books of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 2968 (A) and 2968 (1A) and 2968 (3) and Street Nos. 463AB and 438B, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and South by a public passage, on the West partly by a road passage and partly by the Oart of Shri Ganapaties Pagoda and on or towards the North partly by the Oart of the said Pagoda and partly by the Oart of the Church of St. Salvador and the Oart of Shivdas Purshotamdas.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Hiralal and Thakordas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 14th of July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the premises the undermentioned very valuable property under instructions from the second mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Narmadashanker Hurjivan Joshi and by virtue of and in exercise of power of sale reserved to the said second mortgagee under the indenture of second mortgage dated the 14th day of July, 1920, and made between the mortgagor—Narmadashanker Hurjivan Joshi of the one part and the second mortgagee of the other part, subject to the encumbrances created by and the mortgage debt secured by the equitable mortgage dated the 13th day of March, 1920, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the Universal Trading Co., Ltd., of the other part:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land together with the messuage or dwelling house buildings and stables standing thereon situate at Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay containing formerly by admeasurement 2,856 square yards or thereabouts and now measuring 2,520 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New No. 803, Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey No. 8109 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 2257—2266 and Street Nos., 4361 and 2 to 9 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Girgaum Road on or towards the West by the Oart of Mahomed Alli Bin Mahomed Husein Rogay, on or towards the North by the property of Munchershaw Aderji Nullwalla and others and Carell Wadi Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Naranji Dwarkadas.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Purnanand and Clubvalla, Attorneys for the Second Mortgagees at their office No. 11, Hummam Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Re INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX
Please consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years.
at 54, Medows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

KATOL
STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-4 per box
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES LD.
DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
No. 4 of the Big 5.
"THE SAFETY CURTAIN"
REVEALS
NORMA TALMADGE
In a fascinating role, as the wife of Capt. Merryon, Puck Norma Talmadge) seeks to draw "The Safety Curtain" over her unhappy past.
A STAR OF DAZZLING BEAUTY
NORMA TALMADGE
The Dainty Personality of the Screen.
IN
"THE SAFETY CURTAIN"
Ethel M. Dell's surprising Story
OF ANGLO-INDIAN LIFE
PATHE GAZETTE AND OTHER FILMS.
Next Saturday 16th July
"The Pride of the Clan"
FEATURING
MARY PICKFORD.

THE EMPRESS
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES LD.
To-day At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
The Record Smashing Adventure Serial
Do not Miss following up this latest
Pathe Serial
Pathe presents for the First Time
AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY SERIAL DRAMA
A Spine-Tingling Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.
"THE PHANTOM FOE"
A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises featuring the Beautiful Star
JUANITA HANSEN
AND
WARNER OLAND
THIS WEEK 3 MORE EPISODES
Episode 3rd "The Trail of the Wolf"
Episode 4th "The Open Window"
Episode 5th "The Tower Room"
GAUMONT GRAPHIC
AND
"MISS CINDERELLA"

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
"VELVET FINGERS"
with
MARGUERITE COURTOT
A vivid colorful serial of the underworld! It has more suspense than an ARENE LUPIN novel! It is more baffling than a SHERLOCK HOLMES experience! THRILLS! ACTION! SUSPENSE!
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest Newe
TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Bank Holidays at 5 p.m
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
PRICES as usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

The Serial that Has Marked The Hit!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers are gratefully proud to say that their super-serial at the GLOBE has proved a distinct coup.
"The Lurking Peril"
6 Fresh Parts—6000 feet.
Here's a Story that is thrilling without being absurd, mystifying without being ridiculous. Don Britt sells his brain to a Scientist and rues the day. He finds he has marketted off his life.
SECOND INSTALMENT THIS WEEK
And the Story just yet begins.
Starring GEORGE LARKIN and ANNE LUTHER.
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows Tonight at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BUSINESS RESUMED.

IT has been announced for the information of our esteemed customers and Business Firms, having dealings with us, that we have temporarily shifted on account of the destruction of our Premises by a sudden fire, to RAWAL BUILDINGS, just near TRIBHUVAN TERRACES, Lamington Road; and business will be transacted there as usual.

THE PETROL AND GENERAL STORES SUPPLYING CO.

Bombay, 11th July, 1921.

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

NEW ISSUE.

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,50,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Calls has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 15th August, 1921, and the holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
BURN & COMPANY,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 1st July, 1921.

C9976

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1921. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10 a.m

Students unless they possess the School Leaving Certificate or having passed the Government Service Examination must sit for a special Examination at the College on August 1st, at 10 a.m

All candidates must produce certificates of moral character and must pass an Examination in physical fitness to be held at the College on August 1st and following days.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.

Parel, Bombay, 1st July, 1921.

C9923

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or grve Fibre." For samples and rates apply the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE date fixed for the submission of tenders for Cement Portland, viz., 26th July, 1921, has been extended to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on 12th August, 1921, by order of the Municipal Commissioner.

E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
Byculla, 7th July, 1921.
TA

C10011

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited per 100 Cub. Ft. for carting or transporting approximately 2,000 Cub. Ft. of sand per day from the Colaba Goods Yard to Colaba Point (the site of the old Lunatic Asylum). The approximate quantity to be carted is 2,30,000 Cub. Ft. Rates should include loading, unloading and stacking. Tenders to be sent in not later than 18th July, 1921, to the Executive Engineer, Mechanical District, Matunga.

TA

R10009

S. S. L'YSER.

FOR SALE.

BY PRIVATE TENDERS.

As she now lies in the Singapore roads off Tanjong Rhu.

SPECIFICATION.

Wooden steamer (teak, oak and elm).
Length between perpendiculars 235 ft. 9in
Breadth overall, 39 ft 4 in.
Depth 20 ft. 8 in.
Draught loaded 19 ft. 0 in.
Net tonnage 1031.
Gross tonnage 1778.
Dead weight 2200 tons.
Capacity of bunkers 300 tons.
Built by BROSSARD MOPIN & CO. Hsin Ho shipyard (Tientsin) in November, 1920.
Triple expansion steam engine 1,000 IHP built by Shanghai Dock. 2 boilers Scotch type built by Shanghai Dock, pressure 185 lbs.
Electric light.
Steam steering gear.
6 cargo hoists.
Capacity of the holds 58000 cubic feet.
Capacity of the twin deck 29,800 cubic feet.
Accommodation for 8 first class passengers
Shelter deck for deck passengers.
Certificate of classification Bureau VERITAS 3/3, G. 1/1.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st July, 1921, by the Establishments BROSSARD MOPIN, Singapore.

Messrs. Ets. Brossard Mopin do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

TA

C9965

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAHIMBUX KHODABUX has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the sale, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at New Kazi Street, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 179 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 893, 894, New Nos. 8669, 8661, Old Survey Nos. 1728, 1729, and New Survey Nos. 847, 848 together with the dwelling house and all buildings structures standing thereon and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the New Kazi Street, on the North by the property of Abdul Kader Ooranker and on the South by the property of Hisamudin Burray and which premises are assessed under C Ward Nos. 6132, 6133, and Street Nos. 203 205, 207.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1921.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys

C10006

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1003 of 1921.

SHA RAMJI GOVERDHAN of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshawar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

1. KALIDAS DAYARAM and 2. DURGAPRASAD DAYARAM, a minor, under the age of 18 years by his guardian-at-litem his brother Kalidas Dayaram, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, and carrying on business under the name of Durgaprasad and Company. ..... Defendants.

UPON motion of Mr. Setalwad, Advocate for the Plaintiff made this day and upon reading the Plaint herein and the affidavit of Ramji Goverdhan affirmed on the fourth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one. It is ordered that the Defendants do within four days after service hereof upon them or their attorneys appear and show cause, if any, they have why pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a Receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the family business carried on by the Defendants under the name and style of Durgaprasad and Company mentioned in the Plaint herein with power to recover the outstandings belonging to the said family business and upon the said Plaintiff by his advocate hereby undertaking to pay such sum by way of damages as this Court may award as compensation in the event of a party affected sustaining prejudice by the appointment of an interim Receiver. It is further ordered that in the meantime and until the further order of this Court Mr. Nanabhai Hormasji Moos be and he is hereby appointed interim Receiver (without security) to take charge of the family business carried on by the Defendants under the name and style of Durgaprasad and Company mentioned in the Plaint herein and that the said Receiver do leave and pass his amounts before the Commissioner of this Hon. Court for taking accounts in manner aforesaid by the rules of this Court made in that behalf.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid. This 4th day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

By the Court.
R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 1st day of April, 1921.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

C10012

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RUTTONSEE MOOLJI, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a freight Broker and landed proprietor ..... Deceased.

MANECKBAI, widow of Ruttonsee Mooljl and Govindji Chaturbhuj alias Govindji Ruttonsee, a freight broker, both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort the surviving executrix and Executor named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Registrar.

(Sd.) W J. HOWARD.

The 7th day of July, 1921.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C10008

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Q. 2226 24-6-21.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ADHIBAI VALLABHDAS OKEDA and wife of NANJI DOONGERSY, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, of Bombay ..... Deceased.

NANJI DOONGERSY, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eighteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. V. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 18th day of June, 1921.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C9989

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4827.

AUCTION SALE OF 700 BAGS CUMMIN SEEDS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th July 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Raichur Street at the godown of Seth Trilokchand Shapurjee (National Bank godown No. 13) by order of Seth Punsee Devsi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Seth Damodar Pragjee:—

700 bags English Cummin seeds per s.s. Chaibasa.

Marks L 1/700 Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th July, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECEGOODS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 15th day of July 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their room as under:—

By order of Messrs. Ralli Brothers.
1 lot grey dhoties.
By order of offices.
1 lot white shirting.
1 lot white cambric.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LARGE GODOWNS OPPOSITE PRINCE'S DOCK CLOCK GATE.

On THURSDAY, the 28th July, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will under instructions from the Owner sell by Public Auction on the premises the following six very paluable godowns either in one or separate lots.

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust leasehold land with six Godowns standing thereon each godown admeasuring about 2,235 square feet, situate on the Elphinstone Land estate and bounded on the East by the property of the Vendor on the West by Argyle Road, on the North by Thana Street on the South by other godowns of the Vendor and will are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Solicitors to the Vendor or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 11th July, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

A DRAMA OF MODERN LIFE!

MESSRS. K. D. AND BROTHERS present the world—renowned Cinema Stares

MONTAGU LOVE
and
DOROTHY GREEN

in a remarkably enchanting World Picture Drama of Romance and Revenge.

"THE GROUCH"

(5 Reels—5,000 feet)

The young man had lost all faith in Providence. He was bitter at heart over the palpable wrong Society had done him. He was brooding on revenge, when an unforseen turn of the wheel of Fate placed his persecutors within his grasp. And Fate also made him Stumble across a woman with a soul. And then he avenged himself—oh, how fully!

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

Four Shows To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 473 of 1918.

TYABALLI ABDULALLI HAVELIWALLA, Assignee of the right, title, and interest of the Plaintiff Ebrahim Abdulally in the immoveable property at Packmodia Street, in the estate of Bai Cooverbai deceased ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

(1) Abdulally Karimbhai Haweliwalla, (2) Mohomed Hussen Abdulalli Haweliwalla, (3) Tyaballi Abdulalli Haweliwalla, (4) Sharafalli Abdulalli Haweliwalla, (5) Bai Safibai, daughter of Abdulalli Haweliwalla and wife of Hoptulabhai Hussenali, (6) Ebrahim Esufalli Chapkhanawala, (7) Lukmanji Musaji, (8) Noorbhai Dawoodbhai (8a) Amtubai Dawoodbai and (8b) Mankbai Dawoodbhai and (8c) Khatizabai Dawoodbhai the heirs and legal representatives of Dawoodbhai Peerbhai deceased. (9) Hussenalli Mohamadalli, (9a) Gulamalli Abdulalli Haweliwalla and (9b) Tyabali Abdulalli Haweliwalla, (10) Essufali Mahomedalli, all of Bombay. Borah Mohamedan Inhabitants the 1st and 5th and 9a defendants residing at Dhaboo Street, the 2nd at Tardeo the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 8thc, 9th, 9thb and 10th defts. at Packmodia Street and the 7th at Nagdevi Street and the 8th 8tha, 8thb, at Napean Sea Road outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Court's Order, dated 18th October, 1920, and the Judge's Order dated 5th April 1921 for Sale made in the above Suit the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court on the premises on MONDAY, the 8th day of August, 1921 at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Shaikh Abdulla Packmodia Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 294 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2753, New No. 9750, Old Survey No. 1212, New Survey No. 4507 and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 6960 and Street Nos. 43 and 53 Street Khara Tank and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a public guttar and the house of Balaram Sudkaji Bulav, on or towards the West by Packmodia Street, on or towards the North by a guttar and the house of Babaji Noorbhai and on or towards the South by Khara Talao Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the offire of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 13, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1921.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

C9982

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIVAJI DESAI, TOPIWALE, of Bombay Hindu widower, Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, within the Town and Island of Bombay, Merchant, lately carrying on business in caps pictures German Silver Aluminium, etc., within the Town and Island of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

NARAYEN ANANT DESAI, son and the sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, Bombay. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 5th day of July, 1921.

Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C10010

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR.
HYDROCELE AND AK-SHIRA.

It effects an appreciable relief in a fornight and complete cure in a month. Reward claimed on cure. Write with a half anna stamp to—

KABIRAJ K. K. SEN GUPTA.
20, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. B.

DO YOU REMEMBER
OR
HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN ?

Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Baras—Kapy—Myrrabolams—Momial Silajit—Klar dyeon, etc.

D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 8th July, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 0 p.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.	29.68
Temperature of Air — degrees —	78.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer — " —	75.8
Dew Point "	74.9
Relative humidity of Air "	91
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	81.1
Minimum do do	62
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight	SSE, WSW, W-W.
Movement of Wind do. miles	102
Fall of Rain inches	.4
Total fall during month "	1.6
do. year "	2.0
Additional fall of rain or ice as at 8th July	0.12

HIGH WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
		h. m.	ft. in.
Friday.	8th July	m 8 26	28 10
		7 51a	21 9

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
		h. m.	ft. in.
Friday.	15th July	m 1 25	17 7
		2 24a	20 11

WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 9th July, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-east of the division and at Rawalpindi, Lahore and Ambala humidity is in defect. Day temperature is from 5 deg. to 15 deg. above normal; night temperature is also higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.68in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Jhansi humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal or higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and in Rajputana humidity is in defect and day temperature considerably higher than usual; night temperature is above normal at Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat, Bhavnagar-Para and Indore report 0.61in., 0.63in. and 0.60in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Surat and in defect at Bhuj and Deesa. Day temperature is higher than usual at Rajkot, Deesa and Neemuch; night temperature is above normal at Deesa but below it at Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, Amraoti and Chanda report 0.18in., 0.15in., 0.66in., 0.46in. and 0.11in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is nearly normal at Jubbulpore and higher than usual at Saugor and Hoshangabad. It is below normal at other stations.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.51in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and at Bombay day temperature is slightly lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Hyderabad report 0.89in., 0.10in. and 0.50in. of rain respectively. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is above normal at Belgaum, but nearly normal or lower than usual elsewhere.

General remarks.—The monsoon has extended slightly into Gujarat and the United Provinces, but its activity has on the whole diminished. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the south and west of the Central Provinces and locally on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the north Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, south Gujarat and Central India West. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar, the United Provinces and on the north Madras coast. The falls however lie all within three-fourths of an inch, the largest being one of 0.68in. at Agra. Humidity is in defect and temperature higher than usual over the greater part of the Punjab and in Rajputana and the adjacent districts. Day temperature is however below normal in the south-west of the Central Provinces and the adjacent districts of the Bombay Deccan.

Forecast. Local rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces. A few falls are probable in the north Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Gujarat and Kathiawar. An extension may occur in the south-east Punjab and some increase on the west coast of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 8th July, 1921:—

The monsoon has been vigorous in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Central India East, Hyderabad, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the west United Provinces, south Rajputana, Malabar and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Moulmein four inches; Bassein, Diamond Island one and a half; Kyaukpyu one; Silchar two; Cherrapunji four; Bogra one; Jalpaiguri four; Dehra Dun three quarters; Udaipur a half; Sutna three quarters and Cocanada three quarters.

Telephone Message

John—Hallo!
Harry—The Cricket Season has commenced
J.—Yes.
H.—Is your kit all right?
J.—No. There are some odds that I want to buy, but can't decide where to buy.
H.—Have you tried DODHY SONS? Kanta Terrace, at Kalbadevi Road. They have just unpacked large consignments of English Cricket Bats, Balls, and Leg guards, etc., and also there own FACTORY made goods. Let us go there this afternoon. They are the BEST and CHEAPEST.
J.—Do they undertake REPAIR also?
H.—Yes. They do, and do it VERY NICELY, and their CHARGES ARE MODERATE. I had my bat repaired from them.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

July 9.

S S Bankura, Brabhan, Busreh.
S S Bandra, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S S Linga, Grant, Karachi.
S S Warina, Adams, Karachi.
S S Ataka Maru, Truji, Calcutta.
S S Orissa, Crookston, Calcutta.
S S Alipore, Fitzroy, Kobe, etc.
S S Rajput, Peel, Calcutta.
S S Barjora, Grace, Busreh.
S S Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain H A Brabhan, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain W E Grant, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Warina:—The B I S N Co's steamer Warina, 1874 tons, Captain J F Adams, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain Fitzherbert, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Alipore:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Alipore, 3241 tons, Captain Fitzroy, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

July 10.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain F A Grace, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

July 9.

S S Othello for Dunkirk:—1200 tons manganese ore, Central I Mining Co.

S S Boyne for Hamburg:—230 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 220 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 55 bales cotton, Arjan Khimjee.

S S Tatsuno Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Tatsuno Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Tatsuno Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, G V Lanke.

S S Peking Maru for Kobe:—248 bales cotton, 45 bales cotton yarn, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Kenkon Maru for Kobe:—51 cwts gum arabic, M H Dehdasty; 200 bales cotton, Killachand Davchand and Co; 300 bales cotton, Osaka M Kaisha.

S S Kenkon Maru for Hongkong:—50 bales cotton yarn, Toyo M Kaisha; 50 bales cotton twist, I David and Co.

IMPORT

July 9.

S S Winkfield from Rangoon, Agents British India S N Co:—58568 bags rice, 140 bags nuxvomica, 51 bags G moong, 25 bags orpiment, 20 bundles turpentine, 800 casks L oil, 50 bars silver, 100 bags wax, 11401 bags W beans, 4961 bags cotton seed.

S S Nurani from Red Sea Ports, Agents Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co:—52 cases specie, 24 bundles sheep skin, 13 bundles goat skin, 25 bundles skins, 24 bags gum arabic, 10 bags gum dueca, 57 bags gum olibanum, 72 packages alkali, 3 bales loonges, 10 jottas batron, 4 bundles cowrees, 40 bags moong.

S S Meiton Maru from Calcutta, Agents Mitsui Bussan Kaisha:—5316 tons coal.

After any strenuous Sport—such as Polo, Tennis, etc., a glass of

Horlick's Malted Milk

is exceedingly pleasant, for it is the ideal Food-drink, combining nourishment, in an easily digested form, with refreshment. It is made in a moment.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Annual	Fire	Income
Exceeds.		£10,00,000
Total Assets.		£23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & Co.,
66, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. Address: "SEEDS".
Tel. No. 1885.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

STORES FOR INDIA.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber well utilised the opportunity given to it by the presence of the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland in Bombay by placing before him the grievance of India with regard to the purchasing of stores in England. We drew that attention of our readers last week to the interpellations in the House of Commons and the reply of Mr. Montagu regarding the utilisation of the proceeds of the 7 per cent. Sterling Loan. It was clear from the interpellations and the reply that the proceeds of this loan were intended to be utilised, in accordance with the promise given in the prospectus, in purchasing of stores in Great Britain and Great Britain only for India. Mr. Lalji Naranji, Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, drew the attention of the Honourable Member for Commerce and Industries to these notorious interpellations and observed that all this meant that India must buy in England although English rates might be 25 to 30 per cent. higher than Belgian or German rates. His further observations are also of interest: "My Committee strongly and emphatically protest against all this which implies that the Secretary of State has committed himself to the untenable position that Stores for India should be purchased in England only. My Committee cannot understand how the Secretary of State can without consulting the Indian Legislature commit India to the position that all the stores required for this country should be British made only."

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Evidently the country is being led on quite against itself to the adoption of a policy of Imperial Preference which all the leading commercial and industrial interests have unhesitatingly condemned. At least, as Mr. Lalji Naranji said, the question of Imperial Preference is still hanging in the air and will not and cannot be decided finally till the proposed Tariff Commission has submitted its report. He was equally justified in observing that "to forestall this report, as Mr. Montagu did in the House of Commons and as the prospectus of the Indian Sterling Loan stated that all the Stores required for this country will be purchased from England, is flouting the Indian public opinion at a time when it is said that the new Reforms have ushered in a new era of freedom of action and fiscal autonomy for the Indian people." We do not know what attitude Mr. Shastri and the Maharao of Cutch, the so-called representatives of India at the Imperial Conference, will adopt with regard to this question of questions namely, the fiscal policy which India is to decide for herself in near future. One thing at least should be certain and it is that no imperial preference can be accepted by this country till she is not in possession of the elementary and fundamental rights accorded to the Colonies but denied to her. Mr. Shastri also appears to be converted to the views held by Lord Sinha and the Maharajah of Bikaner that India could quite be content with the so-called reciprocity compromise arrived at by them.

A LAME DEFENCE.

Curiously enough Sir Thomas Holland began his defence with the statement that so far in this country they had seen only the Reuter's telegraphic summary of the Secretary of State's answers to the questions put in Parliament and observed that we need not go very far back in the records of the Reuter's telegrams to discover that his agent like other human beings is liable to err. Our impression is that Reuter is subsidised by the British Government and that too handsomely for the services (*sic*) he is rendering to them. If Reuter cannot send correct telegrams and is besides apt to take a partisan view of the events, it is the duty of the Government to tell the agency plainly that such a thing would not be tolerated any longer. The peace of India and the goodwill of the Indian people should be appraised by the Government much higher than the continuance of Reuter as pseudo-Government press agency. On this hypothesis that Reuter did not send a correct version of Mr. Montagu's reply, Sir Thomas Holland indulges in several "I should nots", all of which are cast in a satirical vein calculated in his august opinion to snub the Indian Merchants' Chamber which had the impertinence to indulge in any strong criticism of the infallible India Office or still more infallible Government of India. He then finds out a technical flaw in the language used by the Chamber. He observes that the function of purchasing stores has been handed over to the High Commissioner in October, 1920 and that the High Commissioner is an official directly subordinate to the Government of India, implying that criticisms of the Secretary of State were, therefore, out of place. The Chamber's criticism, however, does not miss its point simply because it was not the Secretary of State, but Sir William Meyer who placed these orders. The Secretary of State is after all the direct representative of the Government of India in the House of Commons and must be held responsible for whatever statements he makes in that Assembly on behalf of the Government of India. Nor have we such an unbounded faith in Sir William Meyer's support of Indian interests as will lead us to support Sir Thomas Holland when he says that Indian interests can have no more able and rigidly conscientious supporter than the former Finance Minister of India. All these assumptions and professions of faith and indulgences in trivial platitudes did not serve any purpose with the Indian people. We have been fed on nonsense on such a stuff for years past and are surfeited. We want plain homely food and not a camouflage of it as the Germans had during the war-time. Let us be frankly told what is the amount of materials purchased by the High Commissioner every year and what is the quantity of the orders which goes out of its total to continental countries and what goes to British manufacturers. If the Government of India have not even this rudimentary information, we do not know what the Department of Industries over which Sir Thomas Holland presides is supposed to do. The "Times of India" cannot conceive the impertinence of an Indian public body in criticising in plain outspoken terms the policy followed by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. These Anglo-Indian critics are not able to realise yet the situation which has arisen in India. They seem to live still in the good old times when it was deemed a privilege and a pleasure to shake hands with a member of the Council and to receive even a fleeting smile from the Olympian gods. The "Times of India" congratulates Sir Thomas Holland on his keeping up his calmness of temper in face of such an irritation caused by the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Apparently, the "Times of India" presumes that Sir Thomas Holland would have been justified in losing his temper and going like a true John Bull at his critics in the true bureaucratic style. It is very easily forgotten by these critics that the Indian commercial community is neither enamoured of these visits nor is it hankering after them as in the past and that these visits leave them none the wiser for all their pains. Is it expected that whenever these august personages condescend to pay visits to the commercial bodies the latter should merely express all their gratitude for the favour of these visits and not express at all in a plain frank language all that the Indian interests have been suffering due either to the neglect of indifference of the Government or the active opposition of certain interests in Great Britain. The services rendered by the Indian Merchants' Chamber in exposing the unfairness and injustice of the 7 per cent. loan has been appreciated not only by the Indian, but also Anglo-Indian press and go to show that a straightforward and honest criticism however bold it may be, is the first function of an institution which claims to speak in the name of the people.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber naturally put forward their views with regard to the personnel of the proposed Tariff Commission before the Hon. Sir Thomas Holland. The latter gave an inkling of the intentions of the Government with regard to the personnel by saying that the Government want on the Commission men who were obviously judicial in their attitude in fiscal questions, who represented industrial as well as commercial interests, who represented the consumers as well as the producers and traders, who represented fairly the chief communities and the various provinces of India. In addition, he observed that the Government of India intended practically to avoid in appointing as Chairman any one who had publicly committed himself to definite convictions either in favour of protection or free-trade We may be permitted to point out that the proposals of the Government would result in having a Commission consisting of colourless people. Everyone from the highest to the lowest in this country knows what is the national opinion regarding the fiscal policy. Even Mr. Montagu in his reply to the deputation of Manchester regarding the recent increase in cotton duties pointed out that the Indian people were unanimous in favour of having a protective trade policy. If we mistake not, even the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce are in favour of a modified protective policy. When the Government know such a state of things there can be no meaning in having a Commission consisting of men of colourless views. The obvious course rather is to have a personnel of the highest experts on the protective trade policy, people who would be able to point out the ways and methods of launching successively in this country the protective police and pointing out the shoals and rocks in front of us. A colourless Commission will be able merely to indulge in theory and to put judicially two sides of the question in the report. Who will then decide on that report? Such a report will not be useful to the country as a whole in arriving at a definite decision.

THE NEW REFORMS AND THE COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY.

A certain section of the Anglo-Indian press is never tired of repeating that we have got inestimable privileges in the new Reform Scheme and that the Legislative Assembly and other Councils have got it in their power if they will to bring the Government to book and to carry out the people's wishes for reforms in all directions. It is no use repeating here that the reforms have not conferred any such powers as they are supposed to do by the Anglo-Indian press. Not only this but the Councils, constituted as they are, are playing in the hands of the bureaucracy and their history during the last six months has shown how the Government policy remains unaffected by their working. The 'Times of India", writes that Government have by hostages for their desire to cooperate in this direction. This is a sample of the stuff we are having with regard to the reformed Councils. No such hostages are given and will not be given till India is in possession of the full status of a self-governing colony or country.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	49,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	7,000
" to Continent	..	54,000
Futures at New York	July ..	11.88
	Oct. ..	12 61
Futures at New York	Jan. ..	13.18

Tone:—of Spot Cotton:—

Spot Cotton at New York	..	12.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	11.13
Futures at New Orleans	August	11.44
	Oct ..	12 05
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality	..	6 5/16
Demand Bills	..	3.72.62
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined	..	99 1/4
Do Foreign	..	59 3/4

Liverpool, 5th July, 1921.

otal Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	5,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp	..	..
" " Sales of East Indians	..	100
" " Imports	..	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Mid American Spot Quiet	..	8.06
Egyptian F G F	..	..
Sakels	..	15.50
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July ..	11.88
	Oct ..	12 61
	Jan ..	13.17
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July	11.35
	Oct.	12 00

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 8th July, 1921

Futures at New York	July ..	11.95
	Oct. ..	12 68
	Jan ..	13.21

Liverpool, 8th July, 1921.

Cotton Daly. Mid. U.G.P.C.	July ..	8 17
	Oct. ..	8.52
	Jan ..	8 8
	Mar.	8 81

London, 8th July, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	..	1/3 1 4—unsettled.
Bar Gold—	..	110/10 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot—	..	36 5/8-steady

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 5th July, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
July	7.92
Aug.	8.08
Sept.	8 21
Oct.	8 31
Nov.	..
Dec.	8.47
Jan.	8.51
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	..
May	..
June	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 5th July, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices
July	8 04
August	8 20
September	8 29
October	8 39
November	8 45
December	8 52
January	8 56
February	8 61
March	8 67
April	8 71
May	8 75
June	8 79

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 5th July 1921.

M G Bengal Good	..	4 30
" Fully Good	..	4 80
" Fine	..	5.05
Bhownuggar, Good	..	..
" Fully Good	..	..
" Fine	..	..
No. 1 Oomra Good	..	5.30
" Fully Good	..	5.80
" Fine	..	6 05
M G No 1 Oomra, Good	..	..
" Fine	..	..
M. G. Broach Good	..	6.95
" Fully Good	..	7.20
" Fine	..	7 45
" Scinde, Good	..	4.18
" Fully Good	..	4 68
" Fine	..	4 93

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 5th July, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
July	13 90
Aug.	14 05
Sept.	14 20
Oct.	14 30
Nov.	14 25
Dec.	14 25
Jan.	14 23

Manchester market:—Slow and good demand from India. Yarns :—Frm.

MONEY MARKET.

London, 5th July, 1921.

Rentes 3½	..	56 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	..	36 7/8
" 2 months hence	..	36 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver:—Eastern buying

Closed dull-Uncertain.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/8
" " " " 6 "	6 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz)	..
Interest day to day loans	4 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	4 1/2

Amount, Paid Bank of England £6 p/c, since 23rd June 1921

DISCOUNTS.

London, 5th July, 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 1/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 9/16
" Fine Trade Bill 2 m/st	6 1/8
" " 6 "	6 1/2

METAL REPORT.

COPPER Standard Gr M. B.	£73 7/16
" Best English Selected	£73
TIN BLOCK	£166 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags July-Aug.	31/0
" Tone :—Steady in active	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	34/3
months July-Aug.	341/3
" Buyers; etc. sellers	..
" Tone	..

Liverpool 6th July 1921.

Mid Americans cotton spot	8.14
Egyptian F G F sellers	16.00

New York, 6th July, 1921.

Demand Bills	370 00

EXCHANGE.

London, 6th July, 1921.

On London in Paris	46 63
In Germany	280 75
In Italy	77 2)

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 68
Christiania	26 50
Amsterdam	11.37
Switzerland	22.11
Belgium	67.43
Athens	5.80

METALS.

London, 5th July, 1921.

English best Selected Copper	£73
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£72 5/16
Copper Beamers	£106
Yellow Metal	9 1/2
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£23 1/2

EXCHANGE.

On London, at Paris Francs 46.55

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 °/₀ 1960/90	£71 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 °/₀	877
War Loans 5 °/₀ 1929/47	£88 1/8
Consols 2 1/2 °/₀	£47 7/8
Rupee Paper 3½ °/₀	£37
Indian Stock-3½ °/₀ Sterling Loans	53 1/4
Government Securities 3 °/₀	£51 1/5

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Ours August-Sept.	11
Plantation First Latex Crepe July	8 7/8

Tone :—Dull

WHEAT.

London, 5th July, 1921.

SOZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. July August Quoted	73
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. Quoted	73/6
AUSTRALIAN F.A.Q.	75
KARACHI BARLEY	..
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. not quoted	..

Tone—Wheat are officially lower.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14
Hongkong	£89 1 2
National	£37 1/4

SEEDS.

London, 5th July, 1921

RAPESEED, Feroseopre Real Bold July-August	£20 1/4
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-August,	£219 1/2
TONE OF RAPESEED :—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-August	£ 22 1/4
TONE OF LINSEED :—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) July August Sellers Paid Firm good trade	£191 4
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June July Sellers	£10 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED— July August sellers In active	£21 1/4

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 5th July, 1921.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July Sellers—	
Do. Aug. sellers	20/0
	—18-6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay July, Sellers	—21-0
August Sellers	—19-6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	—21-3
Do. August Sellers	—19-9

TONE:—

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 9.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 331 and advanced to Rs. 333. It then gradually declined to Rs. 329. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 330 and Rs. 334 and the rate at 3 p.m. was Rs. 331½. The Bazaar finally closed at Rs. 335½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 337 and closed at Rs. 334½.

In consequence of steady advices from the Home markets our market yesterday maintained a better feeling. Japan shippers were buying high class Bengals and Oomras. About 3,500 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay 9th July 1921

Fully Good Broach July-August	..	331 1/2
" " Bengal July	..	278
" " September,	..	288
Fine Oomra July	..	333
" " September	..	344 1/2

HOME-MARKET.

Advices from Home continue of a better nature with a feeling more confident for gradual improvement. They advise buying distant position at this level. The following are the changes in the home markets as quoted and compared with last week.

Week commencing from 28th June to 6 July 1921.

Liverpool spot 1921 8.69 8.14 equal 11.
New York spot 1921 11.75 11.95 equal 20
Liverpool July 1921 7.78 7.96 equal 18.
Liverpool Oct. 1921 8.20 8.31 equal 11.
New York July 1921 11.55 11.80 equal 21
New York Oct. 1921 12.62 12.50 equal 18.

LOCAL MARKET.

Fully Good Broach for July/August opened in the Bazar at Rs. 330 on the 1st July 1921, went up to Rs. 333 on the 4th and went down to Rs. 329 at Colaba yesterday evening owing to heavy selling by a big Marwari operator. About 31,000 bales have been already tendered upto 6th July, 1921. This amount of tendering is considered very heavy and we expect some further decline. We recommend our friends still to bug at New York Jan. 1922. position and sell Sept. 1921, owners against it.

READY COTTON.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady during the week under review Japan shippers were buying high class Oomras and Bengals very sparingly while local mills were not inclined to make any purchases at current rates. Owing to absence of rain in many cotton growing districts sellers here were not inclined to operate just now. The inquiry was very moderate and about 8,000 bales are reported to have changed hands during the week.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton (exclusive etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 8th July 1921.

Jowar	4,762	Bales.
Wheat	3,378	Carts.
Linseed	137	"
Rape, etc.	864	"
Cotton seed	Nil	"
Poppyseed	234	"
Groundnuts	30	"
Castorseed	151	"
Rice	2,15	"
Gyrabolams	Nil	"
Cottonseed	5,491	"
Mowrasse	Nil	"
Gram	1,937	"
Jowar	Nil	"
Masri	Nil	"
Barley	136	"
Bajri	311	"
Zeet	14,518	Tons

REPORT.

July 9.

Bars Gold, Rs. 32-3-6.
Bars Silver ready, 99¼.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/3 3/16.
D D on Paris, 290 francs.
3 M/st D A, 320.
T T on Japan, 204.
60 D/st D P, 198.
London Gold, 110-10.
London Silver Spot D, 36-5/8.
London Silver Forward D, 36½.
American Cross Rate, 3.71.
Paris Cross Rate, 46.60.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 85.
5½ per cent War Bonds due, 100-8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 76.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 97.
3½ per cent Paper, 58-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1950, 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust, 65.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

CALCUTTA COAL FREIGHTS.

CALCUTTA, July 5.

There is a little more enquiry for tonnage to Bombay at about Rs. 14/12, end July/August and although there are indications that Japanese Owners may accept something near that rate, Home Owners refuse to discuss anything under Rs. 15/8 at the moment.

No fixtures have been reported.
Nominal rates are:—
Karachi. Rs. 16/4 to Rs. 16/8.
Bombay. Rs. 15 to Rs. 15/4.
Colombo Rs. 10/8 to Rs. 11.
Madras Rs. 9/8.
Rangoon Rs. 9.
Rates are:—Calcutta to—
London, Liverpool, Dundee (Less 10 per cent. not exceeding 5.5 per ton)
Jute per 50 c.ft. July S.45.
Cotton per 50 c.ft. July S.45.
Linseed per 20 cwt. July S. 45.
Gunnies per 50 c.ft. July S. 50.
Hides per 50 c.ft. July S. 50.
August/September S.5 more.
Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg.
Jute per 50 c.ft. July S. 35.
Hides per 50 c.ft. July S. 35.
Linseed per 20 cwt. July S. 35.
Gunnies per 50 c.ft. July S40.
August/September S.5 more.
Dunkirk (less 5 per cent. rebate)
Jute per 50 c.ft. S.45.
Linseed per 20 cwt. S.45.
Gunnies per 50 c.ft. S.50.
Boston, New York.
Philadelphia (S.5 extra up to 500T.)
Jute, Gunnies per 40 c.ft. S.40.
Shellac per 44 c.ft. S.40.

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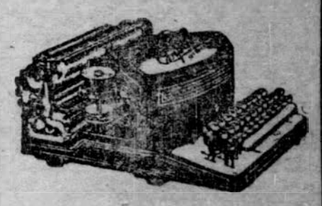

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SPORTING NEWS.

TOLLYGUNGE GYMKHANA RACES.

THIRD MEETING.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Although the attendance was bigger than before, wholesale withdrawals distracted much of the interest of the meeting. It was not a favourites' day as the only two favourites came home winners.

In the first division, Visitors' Plate and Joinpore Plate were exciting. In the former there was dead-heat for the first place, in the other for the third place.

Details:—

JODHPORE PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs. Handicap flat race for horses that have not won race value Rs. 750 or over.

Capt Mclaren's WAR RATION 10-3, Mr. Tomlinson 1

Mr. Radmore's SIR IVE 10-4, Mr. Edwards 2

Nawab of Murshidabad's WATERLIPY 11-2 Mr. C. Carleton ..... 3†

Mr. Christies' SCOTTIFER 9-8, Mr. Barker 3†

†Dead-neat.

ALSO RAN:—My Fancy 10-12, She 10.1, Review 9-7,.

Totalizators paid Rs. 20 for win and Rs. 7, Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 and Rs. 6 for places.

Betting: 5 to 2 on War Rations, fours on Scottifer, fives on Water Lily, Sir Ive, She, and Cylarity longer prices for the others.

The Race:—After a tight race with Sir Iva, War Rations won by a head but she had little up the sleeve.

JIU JITSU PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs. Distance handicap for approved bona-fide Hacks.

Mr. Simpson's PENELOPE 25 yd.. Mr. Tomlinson 1

Mrs. Bayley's RUSSET, 20 yds. Mr. Barder 2

Mr. Lukes' CHINGRI 30 yds. Mr. Finlayson 3

Also Ran:—Pat Scratch British Dominion, 10 yds, Sweet Vanity 15 yds, Castl Florin 15 yds., Knocklisheen 30 yds. Red Monk 50 yds.

Totalizators paid Rs. 19 for win and Rs. 7, and Rs. 7 for places.

Betting: Twos on Jerry, 7 to 2 on Wager and Bobby longer prices for the others.

The Race:—Jerry led into the straight. Wager who had been nursed so long now challenged and won by 2 lengths.

SECOND PAPER CHASERS' PLATE. Distance 1½ miles, over 7 flights. Handicap Steeplechase for horses that have never won race value Rs. 50 or over.

Mr. Tomlinson's SONIA 10-3, Mr. Pollard 1

Mr. Metaxa's STRATHMORE 11-7, Owner ... 2

Mr. Gladstone's SPARALET 9-7, Capt. Ranking 3

Totalizators paid Rs. 15 for win.

Betting: Twos on Sonia, 3 to 2 the others.

The Race:—Strathmore led into straight but Sonia challenged strongly and bearing him down won on the post.

SECOND VISITORS' PLATE (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs. Handicap for horses in the third and fourth divisions.

Mr. Collingwood's POMMEY 10-2, Mr. Sharley ..... 1†

Mr. Lakhotia's FIASCO 10-1, Mr. Barker 1†

Mr. Gujadhar's GLENLUSSET 9-7, Mr. C. Carleton 3

†Dead heat.

Also Ran: Rosla 10-5, Wardenstern 10-7, Highland Lassie 10-7,.

Totalizators paid Rs. 14 and 10 for win and Rs. 11 and 10 for places.

Betting: Threes on Glentusset, fours on Rox and Highland Lessie, fives on Pommey and Fiasco, longer prices for the others.

The Race:—Pommey led near home, where Fiasco dead-heated with him.

SECOND VISITORS' PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 furlongs. Handicap for horses in the third and fourth Divisions.

Mr. Gujadhar's VERYWHERE 9-12, Mr. H. Carletor 1

Mr. Gilford's VERST 9-8, Mr. Tomlinson ... 2

Mr. Dhelias' FLAME 9-7, Mr. C. H Carleton 3

Also Ran:—Paradise 9-11.

Also Ran:—Aradise 9-11,.

Totalizators paid Rs. 9 for win and Rs. 6 and Rs. 6 for places.

Betting: Evens on Aradise, 3 to 2 on Everywhere, longer prices for the others.

The Race:—Paradise bolted, did not take any part in the race. Bets on him were declared off. Everywhere led all through and won.

POLO SCURRY. Distance 2¼ furlongs. Flat race, polo ponies C. W. 11-7 or over.

Mr. Meerza's CHAMPAGNE 11-7. Owner .. 1

Mr. Martin's PRUDENCE 11-7, Maj. Hilliard 2

Mr. Aytmer's SMOKE 11-7. Owner 3

Also Ran:—Atsoran Talarne 117, Barnacle 11-7, Lovely Nightie 11-7, Billie 11-7.

Totalizators paid Rs. 23 for win and Rs. 10 and 11 for places.

Betting: 3 to 2 on Champagne, twos on Prudence, threes on Talarno and Billy. longer prices for the others.

The Race:—Champagne stalled off hot challenge of Prudence and won.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. "TIMES OF INDIA."

The match on the Maidan on Saturday, between the above named teams was productive of some good cricket, and eventually resulted in a draw in favour of the Gymkhana. The Gymkhana had first lease of the rather sticky wicket but notwithstanding they gave a very creditable exhibition of batting, Garnett eventually applying the closure with the score 174 for 7 wickets. The Gymkhana keeper, F. A. Cole, gave a lively exhibition of hitting and seemed to be well set for his century, when a magnificent catch in the outfield by Comfort sent him to the pavilion. Mirza and Vajifdar, the two Quadrangular bowlers were peculiarly ineffective.

The "Times of India" made a poor beginning, but a good stand by Vajifdar and D. Debu saved matters and enabled the "Times" to effect a draw.

Scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Travers F. G. bowled Vazifdar 11; Stileman F. F. caught Gandhil b. Irani 15; Parker T. st. b. Irani 31; Cole F. A. c. Comfort b. Gandhi 71; Garnett F. M. bowled Mirza 11; Oxford F. S. bowled Gandhi 0; Stuart Milne J. bowled Vazifdar 20; Badham J. R. C. not out 12; Cox H. R.; Smithard Capt.; Morgan F. C., did not bat; Extras 21; Total for 7 wickets 174.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

Gandhi S. c. Morgan b. Stuart Milne 0; Compositor R. c. Smithard b. Morgan 9; Irani K. K. bowled Milne 0; Mirza B. bowled Milne 1; Vajifdar H. c. Travers b. Cox 17; Debu D. c. Cole b. Badham 25; Mody J. not out 9; Williams F. S.; Docherty J.; Golsalves, N.; Comfort, H. H., did not bat; Extras 1; Total for 6 wickets 82.

"PREMEDITATED AND RETALIATIVE."

ASSAULT ON ASSOM LABOURERS.

NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE'S FINDING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The Non-official Committee, appointed by the Congress Committee to enquire into the Chandpur incidents, has issued a lengthy report. It says:—We have it from eye witnesses of the occurrence and others, that coolies including females and children were severely assaulted. Responsible officers of Government, under whose orders and in whose presence all this was done, did not care to enquire what injustices were caused, or whether any medical help was necessary. We cannot say that the assault on the Sub-Divisional Officer on the previous night was altogether unprovoked. That the assault through Gurkhas was of a deliberate character is clearly brought out in the conversation between the Commissioner and Babu Akhil Chunder Dutt. Special care was taken to post police-guards to see that outsiders could not come to the scene when the assault was being made.

As regards station lights being put out, Mr. De said it was the doing of a Budmash but what remains to be explained, says the report, is why should the budmash be playing pranks just at the psychological moment when a dark deed was to begin. It further says:—There is absolutely no room for doubt that the assault was a premeditated one and in retaliation for the assault on the Sub-Divisional officer and Mr. Macpherson. The Committee did not come to any definite finding whether there was any bayonet wound or whether anybody lost his life in the assault.

OFFICIALS' RESPONSIBILITY.

As regards the responsibility of officials the report says:—We find Messrs. De, D. H. Wares, S. K. Sinha, A. Shallow, all officials and Mr. Macpherson of the Tea Association, were present at the time of the occurrence. Railway witnesses say Mr. De gave an order for assault. Mr. De said: "Really Mr. Wares gave the order, and the latter accepts the responsibility. It is quite clear that the assault was premeditated and decided on presumably after a conference among responsible officials present at Chandpur at the time. At any rate the responsibility is divided between Mr. De and Mr. Wares.

OBJECTS OF MR. GODREJ'S DONATION.

TO ABOLISH DRINK TRAFFIC AND UNTOUCHABILITY.

A SCHEME FOR NATIONAL WELFARE.

With reference to the donation of three lakhs given by Mr. Ardeshar Burjorji Godrez to the Tilak Swaraj Fund, as queries have been asked in some quarters about the motive which prompted him to give that princely sum, our representative called on Mr. Godrez on Friday. Mr. Godrez received our representative cordially.

Questioned as to the motive which led him to give rupees three lakhs to the Tilak Swaraj Fund, Mr. Godrez said that his motive for giving that sum was for national service. The national cause, he thought, would be best served by (a) removing untouchability which constituted a bar to India's unification and which prevented millions of persons from enjoying rights as human being; and by (b) abolishing the drink traffic which was the greatest scourge of mankind and which was a drain on the health and general well-being of millions of persons, especially of the working classes who were greatly addicted to the vice.

Our representative then asked Mr. Godrez: You Mr. Godrez, being an industrial man, one would naturally suppose that you would care more for the promotion of the industries. May I therefore ask, what place do you assign to Industry in the economic salvation of India and also whether you have any definite motion of promoting industries, big or small.

A.—I shall tell you briefly. Although, handicrafts, which generally go under the comprehensive term of "industries," do play an important part in the uplift of a nation, I believe the chief industry for India is agriculture. Be it admitted however that though this is the chief industry for India, it is unfortunately the most neglected of all! As for small industries which are in my line, I may say that I have thought long and carefully over them and I have developed a scheme whereby their introduction would be greatly facilitated the working class in this country is quite ignorant of modern Western processes of manufacture at the same time the starting of new industries involves a loss in their initial stages which make capitalists fight shy of launching on them. I have, therefore, decided to devote the net proceeds of my concern to starting small industries and providing equal opportunities to Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan students to proceed abroad to acquire scientific and technical training. Details of the scheme will be placed before the public shortly.

The interview here terminated, our representative when taking leave of Mr. Godrez congratulated him on his princely donation and observed that his scheme would surely come even as a more agreeable surpris to his countrymen.

Orders for the disbandment of 2/73rd Malabar Infantry have been issued.

The following Units have arrived in India and have proceeded to stations named:—7th Lancers to Risalpur; 1/3rd Gurkhas Deolali *en route* to Almora; 52nd Sikhs Jullunder; 2/73rd Malabar Infantry Cannanore; 2-35th Sikhs 2 Companies to Ambala and 86th Carnatic Infantry to Trichinopoly.

MORE ABOUT THE APOLOGY.

"FOR PANDIT MALAVIYA."

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S DISCLOSURE.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 10.

The 8th All India Khilafat Conference opened at Karachi on Friday and concluded to-day. Some 5,000 people were present at the opening session. Only a few were present from outside Sind with the exception of Nationalist leaders. Moulvi Mahomed Sadiq, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in a speech gave a lengthy recital of the Khilafat grievances. Maulana Mahomed Ali, President, spoke at length and said he was far from being politically dead.

Referring to his recent apology, he said: Maulana Mahomed Sadiq and brethren, I thank you all, particularly the citizens of Karachi, for the magnificent reception you have accorded to me. If more eminent persons than myself felt proud of it, it would not be out of place; for in the eyes of our enemies we are politically extinct to all intents and purposes. We have been represented by the Sircar as having rubbed the nose of humility before it, as having meanly apologised and that none is prepared to listen to us. But the wonder is that after my brother and myself made the statement at Broach, I went to Bombay and I was repeatedly asked to address meetings, which, however, I could not do owing to other engagements. I was given a warm reception at Poona and also an address of welcome by the municipality of Belgaum. If more evidence were needed for our undisturbed public life, Sind has given proof of it. If there ever were a doubt about it, it no more exists now. I shall now refer to an important matter and there is a deep secret in it. I shall begin and end with it. The degree of Government anxiety to malign us surpasses all the rest. The cordial relations of unity between Mahatma Gandhi and ourselves are like a magic drug which cures all diseases. The Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy have admitted it in the Montford Report. Some reactionary papers like the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post" have repeatedly characterised the unity as an unscrupulous and unnatural alliance. Now, wonderful it is that the unity between master and slave would be considered natural.

FOR PANDIT MALAVIYA.

"Regarding the so-called statement, "apology," or whatever you call it, I wish to say that it was primarily meant for the public, but if mention of individual names were permissible I declare it was meant for Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who entertained fears of an Afghan invasion. It was meant to set at rest the fears of the Pandit but as it would seem it has unfortunately not succeeded but we have discharged our duty. The apology was only concerning violence in general and not regarding any particular speeches. When copies of the speeches were asked for they were refused. As to the statement in the form in which it was put to us we denied incitement to violence. The statement contained two things:—(1) apology to you and Pandit Malaviya, (2) a declaration against violence unless the contrary is decreed in as clear terms as at Badir. Look, I have given up carrying even a walking stick, lest I should cause anxiety to Englishmen. The assurance that I have given is meant for all those who fear violence and these are its words: "A public assurance is given to all who may require it.' I want you to understand that the apology is meant for you. We can never apologise to the Government after references to the happenings at Amritsar.

The Maulana then spoke of Mr. Gandhi's interview with the Viceroy, and said "I have at this moment in my bag a document regarding my statement, which I wish were published before I leave Sind. I have no authority to make it public. The Viceroy at a dinner in the Chelmsford Club boasted of having humiliated us, b that was a speech at 12 o'clock in the night and the intoxication wore away in the morning. If the Viceroy does not agree to a joint announcement by Mahatma Gandhi and himself the Mahatmaji would issue a separate statement and let the Viceroy then issue his own. The world will give credence to each on its merits and I know the Indian people would believe Mahatma Gandhi more than the Viceroy."

Mr. Mahomed Ali then reviewed the British policy in the East. Concluding his speech in the evening session, he said that the matters to be dealt with in the conference were delicate and required serious attention. He and his brother had pledged themselves to remain non-violent and to preach non-violence and they would respect that pledge in the face of all provocation.

RIOT IN SALIMPORE ESTATE.

THREE DEATHS REPORTED.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 9.

A riot has been reported from Salimpore estate. Details are not available. The report received by the Congress Committee speaks of three deaths as a result of the riot.

LATER.

No official report has been received yet of the riot. Trouble has been brewing there which, it is stated, is attributed to strained relationship between landlords and tenants.

At a public meeting held at Gondal to consider the situation in the Gondal Railway strike a resolution was passed deploring the attitude of strikers.

MADRAS MILL TROUBLE

GOVERNOR'S TERMS REJECTED,

LABOUR UNION'S PROPOSALS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 9.

The Executive Committee of the Madras Labour Union at a meeting convened to consider His Excellency's statement on Friday rejected the terms proposed by the mill authorities and proposed the following as the only conditions on which men could resume work.

(1) No victimisation or reprisal on the part of the Management after the men resumed work, (2) bonus that has been refused at present should be given, as it was the only main point in dispute in the present mill troubles, (3) pay for the period on strike should be given. (4) criminal prosecution for security proceeding and incendiarism etc., now pending before the Magistrates of police should be withdrawn. (5) Mr. Bentley, Mill Manager, should be transferred to some other place outside Madras, (6) Government should meet the cost of damage done to the Union Premises either by the police or Military on the night of Wednesday last, (7) damage suit for Rs. 75,000 pending in the High Court against Mr. B. P. Wadia and other Union leaders should be withdrawn by the management. (8) 13 men who had been previously dismissed and whose reinstatement had often been urged should be reinstated by the management, (9) the Union as constituted at present should be recognised. inasmuch as recognition would not only advance smooth working of mills but also be the medium of better relations between employees and employers, (10) any future troubles in the mills between the parties should be decided by a Conciliation Board to be composed of two representatives from labourers, two from capitalists and fifth one to be selected by the consent of the four representatives, (11) the Mill should give an undertaking in black and white that the above conditions have been accepted by them.

At the general body meeting of the Union last evening, the conditions proposed by His Excellency in his statement were voted on one by one and the men unanimously refused to accept them. The terms proposed by the Executive Committee were unanimously carried by the general body.

THE "INDEPENDENT" DEFAMATION CASE.

TEXT OF APOLOGY.

The following is the text of the apology in the case of Mr. B. C. Batliwala versus the "Independent" of Allahabad, a report of the judgment in which lately appeared in these columns:—:

"In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1907 of 1919.

Behramji Cawasji Batliwala of Bombay, Parsi, residing at Feipal Road, without the Fort of Bombay, Plaintiff

Versus.

(1) Syed Hussein of Allahabad Mohammadan Inhabitant residing at Allahabad; (2) Shamlal Nehru of Allahabad Hindu Inhabitant residing at Allahabad; (3) The Nationalists Journal Ltd., a Joint Stock Company having its registered office at Allahabad, Defendants.

APOLOGY.

To,

Behramji Cawasji Batliwala, Esq.,

Sir,—You have commenced an action against us claiming damages for libel in respect of an article appearing in the issue of the "Independent" of the 21st June 1919, and which is set out in the Plaint herein. By the said article, charges were made against you of illicit gain made with the help of and in collusion with, one Pestonji Nusserwanji Dastur. We now admit that the said article was written and published and the imputations contained therein were made under an entire misapprehension as to the facts. We hereby unreservedly withdraw every imputation made against you, and every reflection on your character made in the said article; and we unreservedly admit that there never was any foundation for any of the charges made and we deeply regret that such charges were made and we tender you our sincere apology therefor.

We are, Yours truly,
(Sd.) N. ZUTSHI.
Secretary Nationalist Journals Ltd.,
9-6-21.
(Sd.) SHAMLAL NEHRU,
(Printer and Publisher of the "Independent" at the time."

DISBANDMENT OF SOUTH PERSIA RIFLES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 6.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the disbandment of the South Persia Rifles has been decided upon owing to the refusal of the Persian Government to take the Force over and the British trade and interests had no further guarantees in South Persia than at present in North Persia. Mr. Harmsworth stated that the British Government were earnestly considering the question of disposal of the South Persia Rifles', guns and equipment. Arrangements were being made for the safety of the British personnel attached to the South Persia Rifles.

CABLE ITEM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Brussels.—6 were killed and 25 injured in an accident to an Amsterdam-Paris Express which was derailed between Tubize and Braine-le-Comte on July 6. An inquiry indicates foul play as the bolts were found to have been removed from a rails.

Fitzgerald.—(Georgia). Three Companies of the National Guard have been ordered here following upon an attack on a train by men who are alleged to be railwaymen strikers. The engine-driver was mortally wounded.

TURNED BACK!

NON-OFFICIAL N. W. F. COMMISSION

ORDERS UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES.

The President of the Non-official Enquiry Commission to the North Western Frontier wires from Mari Indus under date July 9.

The Non-official Frontier Enquiry Commission on way to Bannu reached Mari Indus Railway Station this morning, where it was met by Captain Mallam, Assistant Commissioner, who served the members with the exclusion orders under Rule 8. A of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules 1915, stopping them from entering the North Western Province. As a formal intimation of the objects of the Commission, he was shown the "Tribune" of the 7th instant containing the statement dated the 5th by the president of Commission, declaring the policy and sphere of enquiry, mentioning that the Commission would restrict itself to purposes of enquiry, where an authorised person body of Government may watch the proceeding with an opportunity of cross-examination and that the Commission would not do any propaganda work. He refused to read the statement or take the paper. It was obviously useless, because he showed and allowed the copies of orders of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu. The former had sent under orders by the Chief Commissioner 24 blank signed copies of order No. 9 under the Defence of India Rules for use, if required, to the latter, who in turn ordered Captain Mallam to proceed to Kalabagh and serve the exclusion orders directing to see that the persons annexed did not enter the province or, if already entered, make them leave under escort, if necessary.

The members agreed not to commit Civil Disobedience against the Khilafat-Congress programme and to return to Lahore. The Commission is not yet dissolved. We are informed by the Assistant Commissioner that our movement will be watched while waiting for the train.

IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS

NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT URGED.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 10.

The speeches during the discussion in the Imperial Conference on the resolution constituting a Committee to consider and report on the question of the means available for development of the Imperial communications by land, air and sea were very lengthy. Mr. Hughes urged the need for the various parts of the Empire having a constant, speedy inter-communication with each other and also with Britain. He predicted that the day was not far distant when the Dominions' Premiers would be in constant wireless communication. He saw no alternative if real participation of the Dominions in the Empire affairs were to be attained.

Mr. Hughes urged that greater attention should be paid to Imperial public opinion. This would become a dominant factor with regard to the Empire's future yet columns in the British press pitiably travestied truth with regard to the conditions obtaining in all the Dominions. He proceeded to outline the wireless situation in the Empire and in the world and laid stress upon the need for complete modernisation of the system. He pointed out how America had flooded the world especially the Far East with propaganda news services.

With regard to the paucity of news he drew attention to the fact that it was not that the news was not sent but because newspapers in general did not print the Dominion cables. The Press was in a position of simply selling what goods were in chief demand.

Sir Thomas Smartt concurred. He said it was most difficult to suggest a remedy but most important to find one.

BRITISH EMPIRE'S TRADE WITH DOMINIONS.

ITS IMPORTANCE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 6.

Messrs. Mentz, Massey, Hughes, and Meighen, and Sir William Meyer Commissioners and Agents General were guests at a luncheon, given in honour of the Dominion Cabinet Ministers by Chairman of the Council of the British Empire, 1923. Exhibition, to-day.

Sir R. Horne, who presided, over the luncheon, said that the Exhibition proposed by practical methods, to show clearly to the masses of people, the importance of trading with their brethren overseas.

Mr. Hughes dwelt upon the need for improved Imperial Communications.

Mr. Massey said that faster ships and cheaper freights and cables were needed to improve the Empire trade.

Mr. Mentz, South Africa, dwelt upon the necessity for inculcating into the minds of the people of the United Kingdom that it was their duty to purchase products of the Dominions and to give to the Dominions the fullest opportunity of disposing of their goods. All, including Sir W. Meyer, India, promised their hearty support to the Exhibition.

General Rivers Wargan, Military Secretary to the Prince of Wales, is returning to India in about a week's time.

Sir Louis Kershaw of the India Office will visit India for about three months in the coming Autumn to investigate the questions connected with labour.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Steamer Nellore, with outward mails of June 23rd, expected to arrive 10 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

The Anniversary Celebration of the Seva Sadan Society, Prathna Samaj Hall, Girgaum, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 12.

Mahatma Gandhi's address to liquor shopkeepers, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 8-30 a.m.

Meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee, 6-15 p.m.; B. P. Association rooms.

Public Meeting of Women at the Wilson College, to support movement of women's enfranchisement.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY MASS.

There will be a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Robert Concecao on Thursday next, the 14th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at St. Andrews Church, Bandra.

DADAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of management of G Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day at 9-30 p.m. in the office of the committee 4/18 Khandkes Building Lady Jamshedji Road Dadar.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury who have been summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning the 11th instant at 11-30 o'clock. (S.T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. Surat via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 14th July 1921.

NATIONAL BOY-SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

A Training Class for Scoutmasters under the above Association will be conducted from the 14th instant for about 15 days. Classes will be held from 6 to 8-30 a.m. and from 5-30 to 7 p.m. All enquiries should be made or application sent to K. Krishna Memon, Honorary Secretary, c/o. The Eastern Electric and Trading Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held in Shree Cutchi Lasna Oswal Jain Mahajanwadi Khadak Mandvi at 9 p.m. to-night, when Swami Shree Narsinha Deva Saraswati and Koonvarmand Karan Sharda president, Rajputana Provincial Congress Committee will deliver lectures in Hindi on "Our Next Step towards Swarajya". Other prominent leaders present in Bombay will attend the meeting.

FATAL RLY. ACCIDENT AT BANDRA

A CARPENTER KILLED.

On the 4th July an inquest was held at the Bandra Railway Station over the dead body of one Inas Britto, a Goanese carpenter. On the day previous the deceased came to Bombay and after indulging in country liquor he was returning to Bandra by train late at night. The train halted for about five minutes at the Bandra station, but the deceased did not alight he having fallen asleep. When the train started and was in motion, he suddenly awoke and being in a hurry to get down, his feet slipped and he fell between the platform and the footboard. His head was so grievously hurt that he died before he could be removed to the hospital.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

TO MEET IN BOMBAY ON 28TH INST.

From our own Correspondent.

ALLAHABAD, July 10.

The next meeting of the Congress working Committee has been fixed to meet in Bombay on the 27th July. The All-India Congress Committee will also meet in Bombay on 28th July instead of at Lucknow on 22nd.

A Lucknow message of July 7 says owing to unavoidable detention due to professional work Pandit Gokarnath Misra could not join the Liberal Deputation to the Viceroy (A. P.)

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BOMBAY.

THE EARLY HOURS.

A HISTORICAL NOVEL OF TURKISH RENAISSANCE

BY

MARMADUKE PICKTHALL

Editor, "The Bombay Chronicle"

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THE INEVITABLE SURPRISE.

The Kemalists, we are informed by a Reuter's telegram, are threatening to invade the neutral zone ten kilometres to the west of Ismid, and the Allied High Commissioners have held a meeting to discuss defensive measures in the event of the Kemalist advance on Scutari (in Turkish Eski-dar, the principal Asiatic suburb of Constantinople). They are said to have discussed the advisability of asking military aid from Roumania! "Another peril is reported to be the present strength of the Bulgarian Army which is found to be twice that allowed under the Treaty of Neuilly." Is there now need of any further proof of the utter bankruptcy of Allied Diplomacy—or let us say British diplomacy, since Britain forced the present Turkish situation on her reluctant Allies—in the essential diplomatic qualities of circumspection and foresight? It is true, if we may judge from events in the Turkish capital since its occupation by the "Allies," that the men in charge of British policy at Constantinople seem to have been of the type which in the army we called "scroungers" rather than polite diplomatists, with unfortunate results on Turkish public opinion. The occupation, which might conceivably have been made an instrument of goodwill, has been used for purposes of insult and oppression of the Muslim people. Yet we should have thought that even the most frivolous of men, in the position those men occupy, would have seen that sooner or later, if the occupation was prolonged, they were certain to be cut off from all land supplies. Everybody acquainted with the *terrain* foresaw such a contingency and discussed it when the occupation of Constantinople was first mooted. Everybody outside "diplomatic" circles was aware that Bulgaria—aye, and Serbia and Roumania too—were only biding their time to strike a blow at Greek supremacy which the British were too obviously seeking to impose upon the whole Near East. Yet the men in charge of British policy on the spot are taken by surprise when the inevitable is about to happen!

Could anybody really believe that Greece could retain undisputed hold of any Turkish territory out of range of the guns of the Allied Fleet? Did any Englishman claiming expert knowledge inform the British Government that Greece was in a position to hold Thrace and part of Asia Minor permanently? If so, that individual ought to be hanged. The Turkish element in Asia Minor is too strong and vigorous ever to give up resistance to an intrusion so unjustifiable and so detested; and, as for Thrace—which, the Allied occupation of Constantinople was designed to cut off from assistance by the rest of Turkey—there must always be Bulgaria to be reckoned with. In Thrace the chief element of the population is Turkish, the second Bulgarian, and the third Greek (by religion not nationality). The Bulgars of Thrace have suffered under the Greek occupation of the country less than the Turkish population has suffered, but still cruelly. Thousands of Bulgars have fled into Bulgaria rather than be forced to abjure their nationality by joining the Greek national church. These fugitives—and many Muslims with them—are of themselves more than sufficient to bring the strength of the Bulgarian army up to "twice that allowed under the Treaty of Neuilly" and they will fight like furies to turn out the loathed Greek. It is a matter of indifference to them whether Thrace, as a result of their efforts, becomes Turkish or Bulgarian. They had lived for centuries contented under Turkish rule without experiencing any tyranny to be compared with that which they have endured within the last sixteen months. Whatever hatred used at one time to exist between the Bulgars and the Turks—two races which have many things, including Asiatic origin, in common—was dissipated in the long months when the Bulgarian and the Turkish Armies faced each other without yielding and the Bulgarian army beat itself to death on the Chatalja lines. The relations between the two armies at the end of the first Balkan War had grown so cordial that it was commonly said in Turkey and Bulgaria that they would always thenceforth fight together as Allies. Bulgaria's interest in Thrace being second only to Turkey's interest, she naturally could not view with equanimity the invasion of that country by the Greeks at England's order, nor regard as lasting the provisions of the Treaty of Sevres. Her attitude is inevitable and obvious, yet it seems altogether to have escaped the notice of the British diplomatic watchdogs "on the spot." What is to be done, now that what was sure to happen appears imminent? That is the problem before the "Allied High Commissioners" at Constantinople and before the British and the Indian Governments. The Governments of France and Italy, we imagine, will hardly be able to refrain from pointing out that the only complicating factor in the situation is precisely the "Allied" occupation of Constantinople, which was forced upon them by the Government of England at a time when England was supporting Greece through thick and thin. If it were not for that occupation, the situation could be suffered to adjust itself by inter-action of the natural forces which anyhow sooner or later must assert themselves to the overthrow of forced and artificial settlements. The Kemalist army could be allowed to enter Constantinople, and reunite the Turkish people in allegiance to the Sultan Caliph, and then pass on to Thrace to make its own arrangements with the Bulgars who alone, of all the Balkanites, have a legitimate interest in Thrace. Now that the British Government, we are assured, has changed its policy completely, withdrawing all support from Greece, it seems a pity that the keystone of the former, now admittedly erroneous, policy—the occupation of Constantinople—should remain, a keystone without an arch, a point of baseless pride, to be defended. The nations of the Near East have suffered too much already—their bleached bones in every field bear witness to it—from the diplomatic "pride" of the Allies. Our object is to stop another general war among them, and we know that such an outbreak is inevitable unless the Treaty of Sevres is revised in accordance with the solemn pledge which Mr. Lloyd George gave to the Muslims of the British Empire in Jan. 1918. If this cannot be done by high authority of the Allies, as now seems evident, then we should let the Greeks and Turks and Bulgars settle their own differences in their own way, and not call in another Balkan Power, a proceeding which would be sure to spread the war to Hungary and Poland, and might bring in Russia at a given moment.

THE DHARWAR AFFAIR.

The communique issued by the Government of Bombay on Friday regarding the Dharwar tragedy has, we have no doubt, caused astonishment among all right-minded persons and has shaken their faith in the earnestness of the desire of Sir George Lloyd's Government to vindicate justice. The communique has been issued to controvert the statements published by the President of the Dharwar District Congress Committee, and Government consider that "as several arrests have been made and as the facts in connection with the disturbance will be in due course the subject of judicial enquiry, the publication of statements likely to prejudice the course of such enquiry is undesirable" and proceed to state that "as, however, allegations to the above effect have been made Government think it proper to intimate that the information before them indicates that they are entirely unwarranted." We confess we were not prepared for such a specious plea emanating from a Government presided over by Sir George Lloyd. The real issue is entirely ignored. And the real issue is that before the usual judicial enquiry is instituted an impartial commission must enquire into the circumstances precedent as well as subsequent to the firing, and investigate the relative truth of the two entirely contradictory versions of all the incidents connected with the tragedy. It is a commission of this character which alone, by ascertaining the truth, can secure the vindication of justice and bring to book the real culprits, whether official or non-official. The information before the Government is the information supplied to them by the local officials. Not only has the truth of that information been publicly challenged by the most representative and influential body in the District but allegations of a grave character have been made by the same body against the officials themselves. In view of these allegations what would a Government, which had any regard for justice, do? It would at once accede to the appeal to stop the investigation proceedings being conducted by officials who themselves stand charged before the bar of public opinion. Instead of doing this right and proper thing, the Government of Sir George Lloyd expect the public to await the outcome of a judicial enquiry whose findings will largely be based on the evidence supplied and manipulated by these local officials. We warn Government that the public will not be satisfied that justice will be done by such a judicial enquiry—that, in view of the statements published by the Congress Committee and, above all, of the allegations against the local officials nothing less than the suspension of the latter and the immediate appointment of an independent commission of enquiry commanding the confidence of the people, with power to investigate the conduct of the officials as well as of the people, will satisfy them. Government may of course, make a fetish of prestige and flout public opinion, and thus provide a grim commentary on the Viceroy's latest *obiter dictum* that "the prestige of Government must depend for its existence upon justice, which is the foundation of the influence and authority of Government." By so doing they will provide another tragic proof of the fact that a Government whose Cabinet claims five Indians out of the seven members, is as far from being responsive and responsible to public opinion and jealous for the public interests as ever. On the Indian members of the Government especially rests a heavy responsibility. The Dharwar tragedy is a test of their sincerity and of their ability to serve their country at a pinch.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Andrews and Fiji.

We are glad to learn from the Simla communiqué, published elsewhere, that the Government of India have obtained an assurance from the Government of Fiji that the latter will place no obstacles in the way of Mr. Andrews visiting Fiji at the same time as the Deputation which the Government of India propose to send shortly. We are also glad to be assured that the exclusion of Mr. Andrews from the Committee was not intentional. On the other hand we are told that Mr. Andrews had been consulted on the point and that he himself eventually decided that he would prefer to visit Fiji independently of the Deputation. He was, however, apprehensive that he might be refused permission to land in the Colony, being looked upon as an "undesirable." Our comments on the subject were based on the report, which appeared in the papers, of a speech by Mr. Andrews in which he complained that he had been refused permission to land in Fiji.

Two Versions.

The non-official Committee which enquired into the assault by the Gurkha troops on the tea garden labourers at Chandpur railway station, has issued its report and confirms, in the main, the allegations of brutality on the part of these troops and of heartlessness and apathy on the part of the local officials. The only complaint which the Committee has been unable to verify is that bayonets had been used in some cases. But the Committee has no doubt of the seriousness of the wounds inflicted. Lord Ronaldshay's reference to them as mere "bruises" received in a "scuffle", is most deplorable. But, of course, he has spoken only from hearsay, relying entirely on the highly coloured or rather whitewashing report of Sir Henry Wheeler. But the days have long gone by when the mere word of an official, however high, when it flatly contradicts facts, would suffice to calm the deep emotion of the public. It is a pity that Lord Ronaldshay and his Indian colleagues did not deem it necessary to ascertain facts for themselves by paying a visit to the town. The non-official Committee has arrived at the conclusion that the assault on the "coolies" through the Gurkhas was premeditated and was in retaliation for the rough handling which the Sub-Divisional Officer and Mr. Macpherson, the planter's representative, received at the hands of a crowd near the ferry. The Committee has also found that the assault was decided on at a conference of officials held previously. The facts that guards were stationed to see that no outsiders got admission to the station during the assault, that the hour chosen was late at night and that lights were put out as soon as the charge of the Gurkhas began, conclusively show that the attack was a deliberate act of frightfulness intended to "impress" the labourers with the might of the Planter in league with the Sarkar. In spite of the tears of repentance shed by the Haileys and Vincents, it is apparent from incidents like those at Chandpur, Rae Bareli, Dharwar and Aligarh, that Dyerism is not even scotched as yet and that officials in many places attach no importance to Ducal and Viceregal appeals to "forgive and forget."

A Strange Ambition.

"Sir, I wish to serve my country and I feel that I possess a vocation for the noble profession of journalism." How often in the last few months have we heard from Indian youths that strange declaration! And how often have we tried to show them that anyone who really *does* something in the way of producing food or clothing or directly furthering the welfare of another human-being is doing much more noble and more patriotic work than ours! Better to dig the ground or hammer iron, or think out some invention for the country's good or cultivate some art to make life beautiful than to sit in an office and write self-complacent views upon the news of the day, or to sit in an office and write anything. The chief harm which English education seems to us to have done to Indians is the inculcation of this rotten notion that the pen is the only implement worthy of an educated man, and that to take to any work except clerical work is to throw away the value of one's education. Education should prepare a man for life in the full sense, and sitting writing in an office is not the kind of life that should appeal to a healthy young man. Yet in India the utmost flight of romantic or adventurous fancy of which the "educated" youth seems capable is that idea of becoming a journalist

Press Act to Blame.

For the attraction of journalism the Press Act is primarily responsible, for it has made of it a dangerous profession for an Indian to adopt. The Indians having no national army or navy to offer an adventurous career to youth, which, when healthy, always itches to obey the maxim of Nietsche and "live dangerously", young men of spirit are attracted by the life of a newspaper man who, as the law now stands, is subject to imprisonment for patriotic views expressed a little hotly. If the Press Act were abolished, we believe that this unnatural attraction of the Press for adventurous youth would vanish with it. But the unhealthy notion of the pen as the only weapon that an educated man can touch consistently with dignity, would still remain. It is the bane of India and has to be knocked out of Indians in the future by some course of early training showing them the pleasure and the value of other kinds of work, and giving them a healthy taste for outdoor occupations. Educated men in thousands are required for agriculture and for many occupations other than clerical; occupations giving interesting, healthy lives which, in the end, may provide the educated with something to write about with real experience, something worth reading by their fellow-countrymen. In this connection, we have high hopes of the efforts of the National Boy Scouts.

National Boy Scouts.

The ordinary, official, "European" Scout movement has an atmosphere which cannot at the present time appeal to patriotic Indians. It would be folly to expect it. But the National Boy Scout movement, under Mahatma Gandhi's protection, has potentialities which we consider limitless for Young India. Under a chief with some experience of roughing it, and capable himself of doing everything the scouts are asked to do, the movement ought to help to break that stupid notion that an educated man must be effeminate and handle nothing but the pen. It will teach "educated" boys in childhood that the spade, the hammer and the axe are not beneath their dignity, will teach them to respect those boys who, as their birthright, have greater knowledge of the way of useful work; and it will help the less fortunate to gain a touch of education, general knowledge and refinement from close intercourse with those who have had more advantages of education. We commend the National Boy Scouts to the attention of all who have at heart the cause of Democratic Swaraj, and we personally wish the movement all success.

"A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY."

FIRING AT DHARWAR.

"UNWARRANTED AND INDISCRIMINATE."

SHOCKING ALLEGATIONS AGAINST LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

MR. PAINTER'S THIRST FOR JOURNALISTS' BLOOD

CALLS OUR REPRESENTATIVE "EMISSARY FROM ENEMY'S CAMP."

(From Our Special Representative.)

DHARWAR, July 8.

There are now two versions, one official and the other non-official, concerning the fatal disturbance which occurred here on Friday last. It appears from the official version, which may be traced to the District Magistrate, that the police had to deal with a riotous assembly, which, if unchecked, would have indulged in violence of all sorts. On the other hand, the version contained in the Congress Committee's telegram to the Viceroy and Governor thoroughly contradicts the Collector's version and even impeaches the conduct of the Collector and his Police Superintendent Marsden, making against them several serious allegations of omission and commission. From further telegrams sent by the local Congress Committee, it appears that these officers of Government were deliberately out to make trouble for the people, who took an active part in Congress politics and that firing by the police, headed by an ordinary sub inspector on the 1st instant, which fatally terminated in three cases, was unprovoked and absolutely unnecessary. Since my arrival here, I have taken considerable pains to interview not only prominent people belonging to different communities but also the very officials whose conduct is impugned and the conviction is forced on me that the firing on the unarmed peaceful crowd that had assembled but in small numbers in front of the liquor shop was uncalled for, that it was done indiscriminately in darkness—for it was already past half past seven—and that it was a crime against humanity.

Where were the Magistrates?

The most extraordinary circumstance in connection with the firing is that the order to fire was given by Sub-Inspector Shivlingappa, although a number of magistrates, including the District Magistrate, were present at headquarters. D. S. P. Marsden also was in town, and, yet, neither he nor the District Magistrate Painter arrived on the scene until long after the firing had ceased. Sub-Inspector Shivlingappa had under him armed constables numbering twenty-five or thirty, who had been summoned from the police lines, and it could not, therefore, be said that the senior responsible officers were ignorant of what was likely to have happened, if, as has been alleged in what purports to be the Government communique but is merely a statement of the Collector made after nearly a lapse of 24 hours, the temper of people was so keenedged as to find vent in stoning buildings and result in *hartal* towards late in the evening it can hardly be believed that both the Collector and his D. S. P. affected indifferent and left control of the town and preservation of order and security entirely in the hands of subordinate police officers. This circumstance gives rise to a grave suspicion and, in view of the serious allegations that have since been made against the two principal European officers of Government, it assumes much more serious aspect.

Truth about injuries to Police.

The Government communique says one police Sub-Inspector namely, Mr. Shivlingappa and nine police sepoys are wounded by stones. The whole thing seems to be greatly exaggerated—if not pleasant fiction, —intended to mislead the outside public regarding the temper of the crowd on which the police fired, not one volley but two or three,—several people say that they actually counted more than seventy rounds of firing, though it was not possible to get official information from the hospital authorities, whose reticence is natural. It seems to be clear that the injury to Mr. Shivlingappa was very slight, a mere abrasion above left eye, and it is difficult to say whether it was due to any stone hitting him, and, if it were, it could hardly have been deliberate. On the night of the 1st after the firing, I understand, three policemen were taken in motor car to the Civil Hospital; two of them were removed to the dispensary and the third taken to the in-patient ward. It appears the latter, whose pulse was normal was merely feigning unconciousness and on some ammonia being applied to his nose he startled up with a violent sneeze. He and the other two sepoys were all discharged same night, none the worse. If the cases were serious, the Civil Surgeon, who is a Lieut.-Col. I.M.S., would have been summoned by his assistants. There was nothing of that kind. The Civil Surgeon, although he was in town, was not called up and the matter disposed of by his assistants, who are in residence. I sought to have this information, which, as will be explained anon, seems to be very near the truth verified through the hospital authorities. On the District Magistrate's verbal assurance to me yesterday that he had no objection to my seeing the Civil Surgeon, I called on the latter, but he expressed his inability to oblige me, owing, as he said, to the peremptory character of the departmental rules. Though baffled here, I succeeded in pursuing my inquiry in other quarters and pursuing my inquiry in other quarters and ascertained that the story of the policemen being wounded was either not correct or too much exaggerated. It appears that Sub-Inspector Shivlingapa went to the hospital very late at night, about 2 a.m. and got himself dressed for some scratch, as described above. Besides, I saw him going about the town to-day, and hardly any sign of injury was visible on his person.

Police in Plain Clothes Among Crowd.

During my interview with Mr. Painter yesterday, he mentioned that one constable, who was seriously injured, was still in the hospital as an in-patient. I happened to see this morning the constable in question, whose name appears to be Deviprasad Agnihotri evidently returning from the hospital limping in the left leg. This man, I am told, went to the hospital the day following the firing, about 2 p.m. walking by himself and on the strength of a police D. O. got himself admitted as an in-patient and after being detained for four or five days was discharged yesterday afternoon. What happened in his case is that he was in plain clothes on the day in question, had come from the headquarters and mixed himself up somehow,—which is not properly explained by the authorities,—in the crowd near the liquor shop. Similarly, there was also one police watching. Both these received some gunshot wounds on their person during the firing and afterwards both received first aid from a private medical practitioner near at hand. Deviprasad had two gunshot wounds on the leg below the left knee and one in the left posterior region. His presence in the midst of the crowd in plain clothes has aroused suspicion, and it is doubtful whether the socalled stonethrowing was not after all the work of this man and others of his company, who might have been let loose among the crowd by some design. The matter, of course, deserves to be further investigated. However that may be, it is interesting to note this is the only case of serious injury sustained by a police sepoy, not by stonethrowing but by the firing, that appears to have reached the hospital authorities.

Firing "Most Indiscriminate."

I have said people were fired upon in darkness and firing was directed in different directions, the highest officer present being only Sub-Inspector Shivlingappa. As regards the attempts to set fire to a house, it is difficult to say anything definitely as to who made them. The most disinterested B.A., LL.B., in Dharwar says he saw a bamboo *thatti* outside Mr. Karaka's shop catching slight fire and someone throwing at it one bottleful of kerosine. He could not distinguish the person, who did so and this occurred, he says, after a party of police under Mr. Shivlingappa made a demonstration before the crowd and withdrew ten or fifteen yards in the direction of the police *chawki*. The party returned immediately and opened fire without any warning whatever. The same witness told me that he lighted a cigar and was leisurely smoking it while the armed policemen were similarly engaged for a long time, and he asked me, "If there was insecurity how could we do so?" I agreed with him that they could not. I have also learnt about firing, that it was most indiscriminate and although some leaders, who arrived with some kitson lights late on the scene implored the Sub-Inspector Shivlingappa to desist from firing and allow them five minutes for dispersing such people as were still about, that functionary declined the request, and the police promptly fired at those, who showed themselves in the light. Thus one *tongawalla*, who had been in the neighbourhood to purchase *bhusa* for his horse and who had repaired to the spot out of curiosity, was hit by a bullet. The local Sanitary Inspector, one Mr. Patil, who had accompanied one leader was also hit above shoulder. Others were also marked out in the light, and fired at and for sometime fear ran riot and no more people ventured to approach the place. A more detailed account must be deterred.

What happened on the 1st.

[illegible] what happened on the 1st instant. After the D. S. P.'s arrival in the cutchery of the Mamlatdar, the latter read judgment, against the two volunteers, sentencing them both to six months' rigorous imprisonment. They were removed to the jail and the crowd followed them there, and then returned to town between three and four in the afternoon. On the way, they are said to have thrown some stones at the house of one Manekji Naraka, who holds a licence for a toddy shop. The crowd dispersed to their homes, and at four p.m. the streets were empty. Soon afterwards, there was *hartal* as a protest against the convictions. People suspended their business, and retired for the rest of the day. Upto six p.m. there was nothing doing. At 6-30 a public meeting, which had been announced early in the morning in connection with the Tilak Swaraj Fund was to begin on the open ground about two furlongs away from the later scene of firing. People gradually collected there in large numbers, and business was being transacted. Meanwhile, opposite the liquor shop owned by Mr. Manekji Karka a small crowd of about fifty, consisting mostly of youngsters, collected and remained there watching the people, who were going into and out of the shop, and frequently uttering the cries of "Gandhi Maharaj ki Jai" etc. One police constable, it is said, entered the shop and, affecting defiance of those who had assembled outside seems to have started throwing stones from within at the crowds outside. I think some of those outside must have replied with stones and shortly afterwards the shop was closed. By this time, it was getting on to be dark and it was difficult thereafter to distinguish anything clearly. The crowds had kept on the farther side of the road, and on the side near the shop there were some police constables. At is not clear whether the armed police were long before this kept in reserve at the police chavki which is only few paces away from the shop on the same side, or whether they had been later sent for from the police lines, which are about two miles away. It is more probable that the armed police were held in readiness at the *chavki*. These joined the constables, who were near the shop, and their presence must have led to a fresh outburst of patriotic cries among the crowd, which does seem to have exceeded a hundred or so. Then followed the so-called attempt at burning the bamboo *thatti*, which was extinguished without any difficulty. Firing followed and three separate volleys were fired at intervals. Many people, mostly boys, were wounded. Two were killed on the spot, and one was seriously injured. The latter was removed to the hospital long afterwards, and he died the next morning. The District Magistrate arrived on the scene about 8-30 or 9 p.m. The dead also were removed by the police, and were handed over to the people the following day about 8 p.m. From the records of the cases treated by private practitioners it appears about forty persons were wounded by buckshot and only in two or three instances revolver shots were suspected. One of the deceased had been shot through the back in the abdomenal region, the bullet passing through the body in front. One little Mahomedan boy, whom I saw this morning has three or four gunshot wounds on his right thigh, and another has some of his teeth shattered. Among the deceased was a lad, fourteen or fifteen years old, who had marks of a large number of gunshot wounds.

"Indiscriminate Arrests."

On Saturday, it was all quiet and on Sunday the deceased were given imposing funeral, Hindus and Mussalmans joining in hundreds. Shops were practically all closed out of respect to the memory of those that had fallen. When the burial was over, people returned to their homes and everything seemed to be quiet. But the town was rudely disturbed by the news that some leaders had been arrested, and there was a grave apprehension that others would soon be arrested. During the next two days further arrests were made, principally of the leaders of the Khilafat and N. C. O. Among those who have indiscriminately been arrested the majority were present at the public meeting, and others were either absent from town that whole day or never took any part in public affairs. Only few of these ever went to the scene of firing, when a report was brought of the serious injuries to the public and with a view to persuade the authorities to stop firing and ask people quietly to disperse These and others have all been arrested. it seems, not because there is any case against them but because they were likely to prove of assistance in discrediting the barbarous and irresponsible police methods and exposing unsympathetic and provocative attitude of the district authorities.

Independent Investigation needed.

Further reports regarding this aspect of the affair will follow, but, in conclusion, I feel it necessary to emphasise the inadvisability of allowing the investigation to remain in the hands of the local police and magistracy, in view of the almost universal conviction that firing was deliberate and unprovoked, undertaken with a view to further the determined attempt on the part of the district authorities to crush the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements. The matter deserves to be taken altogether out of the hands of the local authorities, and entrusted to some independent agency, which possesses confidence of people and Government alike.

The Governor's Duty.

It is rumoured that the Governor is due to visit here shortly. I hope he will not allow himself to be bamboozled by cock and bull stories of interested persons about the danger to peace and security, but will convince himself by a thoroughly independent inquiry into the allegations and counter allegations. It would gravely vitiate the course of justice if the authorities responsible, directly or indirectly, for the tragedy, which resulted in the loss of life and injury to many people are to continue to be charged with the handling of such important affair as this.

CALLOUS DISREGARD OF WOUNDED.

AGGRESSIVE POLICE METHODS.

PEOPLE'S UNEXCEPTIONAL BEHAVIOUR.

DHARWAR, July 9.

Hitherto little or nothing has been known as to why there was any firing at all and on such a large scale too as to result in the loss of lives and serious injury to many persons.

Pickets Charged with Robbery.

Special attention deserves to be given to the happenings of the 1st instant. It had been announced that judgment was to be delivered that day in a case against two pickets who were charged with robbery under section 392. The fact appears to be that about the month of May two Bhangis who were seen coming out of a liquor shop were taken by these pickets before a local pleader and there on their confessing guilt they were remonstrated with for their conduct. The Bhangis expressed their regret and promised to desist in future. To expiate their guilt they voluntarily agreed to pay and paid a small fine of thirteen annas—perhaps that being all they had on their persons and then went away. It seems one of these Bhangis was a servant of one of the principal officials here and he and his companion must have been instigated either by police or by other interested persons to file a complaint against the pickets concerned. The money that they had voluntarily paid was construed as being robbed from them and the case was taken on file. The pickets were arrested and kept in custody for about two months, several remands being allowed on application of the police. At last the case was heard and Friday was fixed for judgment. At about 11-30 the Mamlatdar came to the Cutcherry and took his seat and said, it appears, he would deliver judgment after the arrival of the D. S. P. Meanwhile outside the Court compound about two hundred people collected and they were calmly awaiting the pronouncement of the sentence. After midday the D. S. P. arrived with fifty armed police sepoys, who were stationed in rows in front of the Cutcherry. Mr. Marsden entered the Cutcherry and took his seat next to the Mamlatdar's on the dais. subsequently the Mamlatdar delivered the judgment, convicting the pickets and sentencing them to six months' rigorous imprisonment. In the course of the judgment, it is alleged, the Mamlatdar seems to have made an unwarranted and highly offensive remarks against the Khilafat and N. C. O. The D. S. P. came out and ordered the batch of 25 armed policemen to accompany the pickets to the jail and another batch of 25 remained where they were for sometime longer. As the pickets came out in custody, the people who had collected outside showered flowers on them and uttered cries of "Gandhi Maharaj ki Jai," "Tilak Maharaj ki Jai" etc. The crowd accompanied the convicted persons as far as the jail and then returned to the town.

Picketing Continued in the evening.

This was followed by almost a complete hartal. In the evening there was to be a public meeting. While the people were assembling on the Maidan about two furlongs away from the liquor shops some volunteers were picketing again at the shops. Their presence must have attracted to the spot some youngsters and at no time there was it appears, more than fifty to sixty men. Some few people were seen entering the shops and coming out of them almost staggering as a result of drinking. They seem to have been jeered at and hooted by the crowd and according to one eye-witness, these drunken men were followed up by the crowd with shouts of "shame, shame" etc. One or two appear to have bolted away followed by ten or fifteen youngsters and the rest also quietly disappeared. Pickets continued to remain where they were and a small crowd was there which was constantly fluctuating but it consisted mostly of youngster out for some frolic.

Crowd at the Liquor Shop.

It was about 6-30 p.m. now and I am told a Parsi contractor Parakh by name, came up in a tonga and on seeing a crowd and pickets gave vent to some contemptuous exclamations. Some of the crowd began to move towards him and probably apprehending some danger Mr. Parakh must have remembered the old adage "discretion is the better part of valour" and, it said, immediately left the place.

At this time there was still daylight and people could see clearly what was going on. Some respectable gentlemen of status and substance tell me that they found the road entirely passable, that four or five armed police sepoys were on guard in front of the shop while outside on the road a small crowd had taken its stand, Except for uttering cries at frequent intervals the crowd was doing nothing and it was such a changing crowd too.

It appears a Mahomedan Police Constable went into a liquor shop openly defying the pickets and the crowd and challenging them to dare come up with him when he had been inside sometime apparently drinking as a taunt to those who were outside.

Game of Stone Throwing.

It is possible that some few missiles were thrown at the shop by the crowd outside. It is, however, stated that the constable started throwing stones first at those without and some of them only replied with the very stones used by the constable and perhaps a few more picked at random. Whether there were any others inside drinking, I cannot say but when the game of stone-throwing at which both sides played had lasted a few minutes, the servants of the licensee closed the shop and it is difficult to say whether the devotees of Bacchus were still in or had already gone out. The crowd, however, seems to have kept on shouting for some man whom they still believed to be inside to come out. It was getting dark and at about 7-30 p.m. some more respectable people who were returning from their club on their way to the public meeting intentionally passed down the road to see what was happening. They saw no stones on the road nor observed any had been thrown about. If as has been alleged in some interested circles, the road had been literally strewn heavily with stones big and small anybody passing by would have noticed the fact. So late as 7-30 p.m. the road was quite free and undisturbed and the respectable gentlemen noticing that nothing untoward had happened proceeded to the meeting where they remained on the outskirts for three quarters of an hour or so.

"Sham Fire.

At about 8-0 p.m. while the meeting was still kept going evidently with a view to keep the people evidently with a view to keep the people away from the liquor shop locality it appears a big flame from that direction was seen which immediately disappeared. Some people thought it was a big flame and began to suspect there must have been fire. The flare, for it was nothing else has been described as an attempt at burning a house. It appears, however, from what some people noticed the following day on the spot that it was a sham fire indulged in evidently by some policemen either for fun or in furtherance of some definite plan to create some impression. They say that when they visited the place which had been closed to the public the whole of Saturday they found in an open drain separated by more than three feet from the liquor shop a few pieces of half-burnt rags, one piece of bamboo and an old rusty tin. Since the armed police had occupied the shop side of the road it is suspected not without justification that a flare was raised by someone or more of them and as it was already too dark to distinguish any thing at all people at a distance mistook it for fire which they thought was promptly extinguished by the police. This it is said furnished an excuse for other armed police men who had long been kept in reserve at a police Chaodi to arrive under Sub-Inspector, Shivlingappa. Having regard to all the circumstances I strongly believe that it was only some prearranged signal to show that the psychological moment had arrived and a very prompt arrival of Shivlingappa with armed men lends colour to the suspicion. The Chavdi is about fifty yards or more away and unless they were on a careful lookout it is not quite easy to notice a sudden flare of light from the Chavdi or the march down of the armed men as it were in a twinkling of an eye.

Indiscriminate Firing.

The arrival of these armed police was followed up by firing hither and thither for it was already pitch dark by this time and one could hardly distinguish any object except some white coats and caps. It appears that the flickering municipal street light was not lighted that day and had not for about a month past been lighted though all the others were lit up as usual. The firing was indiscriminate and before the firing people were not asked to clear out from the place. On this point there is a concensus of opinion among all the shades of men except the officials who alone maintain a different story altogether. There were a few stray shots which were followed by a volley firing in all the directions. Nobody knew what had happened. The crowd must have fallen back at this unexpected turn the events had taken. Some took shelter wherever they could. Even the gutter was not spurned for saving one's life. Others fell wounded mortally or otherwise.

Firing ceased and then some bold spirits including some lawyers and doctors proceeded to the spot from the meeting. When they approached they were warned, it seems by Shivling Appa, not to do so. Someone, a prominent and sincere non-cooperationist shouted to Shivling Appa to stop firing and allow them five minutes' respite to remove the wounded and get whoever had remained behind to disperse. But it is said Shivling Appa turned a deaf ear to the request and people who were seen in the light, shed by a solitary Kitson light that had been brought from the place of the meeting were fired upon.

At last the place was cleared of all the people except the police and those who had fallen dead or were dying unministered. Meantime the wounded persons mostly Juveniles fled or were removed to the nearest medical hall for aid and good many were attended to.

Arrival of District Magistrate.

Long after the firing it appears both the District Magistrate and the Police Superintendent with their staff arrived on the scene and remained there till late hour at night.

I learn one more venturesome than the rest among the doctors who attended to wounds of people and removed bullets from their person proceeded to a ghastly scene to see if any had died or were injured. He found the District Magistrate and his colleague about the place and with their permission entered it to see the state of things. He found two lying on the ground still one already dead and the other young lad his body practically riddled by bullets and profusely bleeding. As the latter's condition was hopeless in his opinion he told the District Magistrate to have the boy removed to the Hospital at once and at the instance of the District Magistrate not only fetched a *dhamni* but also helped to put the poor boy into it on his last journey to the hospital whence he was never more to return alive. The doctor then was about to return to his house and when he had actually gone away some paces some people who had withdrawn beyond the reach of gunshot shouted to him. There was one more person lying dead. The doctor returned at once to the spot and was about to advance in the direction of the Chavdi to search for the dead man when it seems, Mr. Painter warned him not to go that way as the police had orders to fire on any one approaching. So the Doctor halting requested Mr. Painter to accompany him and went with him to look for the dead man. Somewhere close to the Police Chowki one Mohamedan was found lying dead. After making his body to the District Magistrate's care our doctor retired from the place.

Wounded Unattended.

It is amazing that although the District Magistrate had been on the spot for above two hours he had not taken the trouble to look up the dead and the dying and have them removed to the hospital. Even when a private doctor ventured to visit the scene and suggest the removal of the boy who was still breathing to the hospital a motor car could not be found though one must have been within a call. In fact one had been found to send some policemen to the hospital in circumstances described by me yesterday.

On the following day (Saturday) all approaches to the locality were closed and the public were not allowed to enter it. Why this was done it is not clear and having regard to the circumstances and grounds subsequently put forward by the officials concerned, it has given rise to some suspicion

Articles Damaged.?

Some people who visited the place notwithstanding the restriction seem to have observed about twenty small stones lying scattered in the centre of the road towards the police Chavdi and on the roof of a liquor shop there must have been lying as many or perhaps some more. Tiles in the middle of the front portion of the roof appear to have been damaged and have now been replaced and turned up completely. One shutter of the main door which appears to have been old and fragile is also said to have been damaged. Now, of course, both the shutters have been replaced by a new ones and inside the shop itself the front position of the raised platform on which are placed casks etc., has been hit in some places by a stone and patched up. In this connection it must be borne in mind that behaviour of the crowd on the previous evening was peaceful altogether save for their cries of "Gandhi Maharajki jai," for their cries of "Gandhi Maharajki jai," etc. and some little stone throwing in reply to the police constables' volley from within. It is hardly possible, to hold the crowd responsible for the damage. Many people suspect that as a result of an afterthought an attempt was made deliberately by some interested persons to give the place an appearance of having been attacked and damaged by the crowd and the circumstance that the whole of the next day the public were prohibited from entering the place lends colour to it. Enough has already been said as regards the injuries supposed or real sustained by policemen.

It seems from all the accounts that police were real aggressors and that the people passively submitted to their aggression. Even people who are generally accounted partial to police say that behaviour of the people was on the whole unexceptionable. The gentleman whom the D. S. O. described to me as the most disinterested B.A., LL.B., in Dharwar was an eye-witness during the major portion of the time until after the firing and his version is therefore interesting. He says that he did not hear any warning by the police of the coming firing nor did he hear any order by the police asking people to disperse. Practically the whole time he was standing close to the compound wall of the Thana curious to see and follow up what was taking place. Before the firing he did not see any people molesting the police or hampering them in anyway. His testimony guarded as it is speaks for itself

Doctor's Callousness.

Further it appears that [illegible] including Mr. Venkatrao [illegible] ed to induce the police to cease firing ran up to the civil hospital and [illegible] the doctors in name of humanity to go the spot and get the police to cease ing and also succour the wounded. The Doctors seem to have replied they could not leave the hospital. Then they were requested to supply some bandages, etc., which was refused. As, Mr. Venkatrao and his friends, were leaving the hospital they saw a motor car enter it and deposit some three men who they immediately afterwards ascertained were policemen and one of whom had feigned unconsciousness. Whether these doctors had orders not to help the public or no tto leave the hospital. I cannot say.

At about 10-30 p.m. a private practitioner after attending to some cases of injury at Sirhatti's dispensary where practically all the injured men including the constable Deviprasad were attended to by the doctors. Messrs. Shirhatti. Hailgol and Kirloskar went to the scene of firing and what followed has been described already.

Arrests Made.

Nothing happened on Saturday and on Sunday there was a funeral procession and it was most solemn and impressive. About eight or ten thousand people attended. The same afternoon some arrests were made of persons and others were arrested on the 4th and the 5th instant. All 23 persons, most of them esteemed by the community have been arrested. Police are proceeding with investigation. But this so-called investigation as also the relations between the local officials and the people

(Continued on page 8.)

NEAR EAST SITUATION.

ADVANCE OF KEMALISTS.

NEUTRAL ZONE THREATENED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. at 12-30 p.m, July 9.

A grave turn in the Near Eastern situation is implied from the news that the Kemalists are threatening to invade the neutral zone ten kilometres to the West of Ismidt which was proclaimed by the Allies on June 29th. A meeting of the Allied High Commissioners to-day discussed the defensive measures in the event of the Kemalist advance on Scutari and it is reported that they also discussed the advisability of requesting military aid from Rumania.

Another peril is reported to be the present strength of the Bulgarian Army which is found to be twice that allowed under the Treaty of Neuilly. It is believed that France and Italy will support the joint warning to the Bulgarian Government which is being sent by Serbia and Rumania.

In this connection it is noteworthy that Colonel Rawlinson is still in the hands of the Kemalists.

MOVEMENT OF ALLIED WARSHIPS TO EAST.

WHOLE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET CONCENTRATED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. at 12-30 p.m. July 9.

Malta.—The continual movement of warships from Malta to the East is regarded as indicating that the situation in Constantinople vicinity is viewed with anxiety. Practically the whole of the Mediterranean fleet is now concentrated or within easy reach of Constantinople.

GEN. RAFET PASHA.

APPOINTED MINISTER OF INTERIOR.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 6.

A message from Angora states that General Rafet Pasha, formerly Commander of the Kemalists on the southern front, has been appointed Minister of Interior.

OPERATIONS IN MESPOT.

REASONS FOR INSURRECTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 10.

Supplement to the London Gazette contains despatches from Sir George Macdunn and Sir Aylmer Haldane covering operations in Mesopotamia from November 15th 1919 till February 5th 1921.

Sir A. Haldane ascribes insurrection, amongst other things, to delay in the settlement of peace with Turkey, nature of peace terms when announced, delay in settling the future forms of government in Mesopotamia, external intrigues and internal agitation by the self-interested persons, the Arab Nationalist propaganda from outside and reduction of the British garrison. Sir A. Haldane shows that at the time of the outbreak the Commander-in-Chief was only able to dispose a mobile force of five hundred British and three thousand Indian troops against 130 thousand Arabs. The British casualties totalled 2269 and those of the insurgents 8500. The tribes surrendered 20 thousand modern and 34 thousand older rifles, and 2900 thousand rounds of ammunition. Fifty-one thousand sterling was collected in fines.

Sir A. Haldane concludes by saying that the inherent respect of Arabs for the strong hand is evidenced by the fact that where a few months ago no European could travel without taking his life in his hands a British soldier was now received with every outward manifestation of goodwill.

GEN. HADDAD ON MISSION TO JEDDAH.

INTENDED CONFERENCE WITH KING HUSSAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 6.

Reuter learns that General Haddad Pasha is shortly leaving London for Jeddah to confer with King Hussein regarding the new projects unfolded in Mr. Churchill's recent speech respecting the situation in the Arab provinces. He will afterwards proceed to Trans-Jordania to see Emir Abdullah.

SPANISH MINISTERIAL CRISIS OVER.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 6.

A message from Madrid states that the ministerial crisis has been settled. The old Cabinet remains with the exception of the Ministers of Finance and Justice who are superseded.

SOVIET PLOT IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

DRASTIC ACTION BY ALLIED C-IN-C

RUSSIAN UNDESIRABLES DEPORTED.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 6.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Harmsworth stated that on June 29th the Commander-in-Chief at Constantinople arrested 52 undesirables, 18, of whom belonged to the Russian Trade Delegation. Nine were released and nine were deported on the same day. Lieut.-Col. Sir John Lane Harington's action was necessitated by the discovery of a plot to start a revolution in Constantinople beginning with Lieut.-Col. Harington's assassination. Mr. Harmsworth said that a note had been received from M. Krassin asking for an explanation and the reply to this note was under consideration. Mr. Harmsworth deprecated further discussion and promised to investigate the matter.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS ORDERED TO TAMPICO.

TO PROTECT U. S. INTERESTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. at 12-30 p.m. July 9.

Washington.—The cruiser Cleveland and gunboat, Sacramento have been ordered to proceed to Tampico with a view to protecting the United States' interests in the event of their being jeopardised owing to the labour troubles arising from closing down of the oil operations by the companies as reprisal for increase in the Government's Export Tax.

PETROLEUM SITUATION.

TEXT OF BRITISH MEMORANDUM PUBLISHED.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. at 1-30 p.m. July 9.

The text has been published of the Memorandum issued by the Petroleum Department dealing with the general petroleum situation which was sent by Lord Curzon to the British Ambassador in Washington on April 21st. The Memorandum says that Britain next to the United States is the largest consumer of oil in the world. Britain next to the United States is the largest consumer of oil in the world. Britain in 1920, imported 5,368,000 tons of oil valued at £76,000,000 sterling and of this over 90 per cent. was from the United States and only 2 per cent. from the British possessions. The memorandum proceeds to show the absence of any general policy of exclusion of the Foreigners from the Oilfields of the British Empire and concludes by saying that the suggestion that the British domination of the World's Oil resources is intended or possible is entirely unfounded.

The United States at present is overwhelmingly in the lead in oil production and will certainly retain this lead for many generations but the memorandum says that there is ample scope for activity and enterprise of all the Nations in the development of the World's undiscovered stores of petroleum.

FRENCH WAR CRIMINAL CASES.

GENERAL STENGER ACQUITTED.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 10.

Leipzig.—The first of the French War Criminals Cases has come to the conclusion with the acquittal of General Stenger, who was charged with ordering the prisoners taken in a battle to be shot.

Captain Crusius, who was also charged with shooting prisoners, was convicted of man-slaughter and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and the deprivation of the right to wear a uniform.

AUSTRALIANS vs. LASCASHIRE.

LATTERS' POOR DISPLAY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. July 10.

On the first day's play of the match between Australians and Lancashire at Manchester, Lancashire made 92 all out in their first innings. They put up a very poor display against the bowling of Gregory who took 5 wickets for 41 and of Hendry who took 4 for 30. When the stumps were drawn, Australians were 194 for 6 wickets. Bardsley made 71, hit ten fours but gave three chances.

DEATH OF LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 7.

The death is announced of Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

[The late Lord Balfour of Burleigh was born in 1849. He was a member of the Factory Commission (1874-75); Lord-in-waiting to the Queen (1888-89); Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Trade (1889-92); Chancellor of St. Andrews University, 1900.]

"A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY."

(Continued from page 7.)

since Mr. Painter's arrival here deserves a separate treatment in view of the bearing these had on the tragic incident of 1st inst.

FOUR FRESH ARRESTS.

"SPIRIT OF VINDICTIVENESS."

DHARWAR, July 9.

The Police, who seemed to be active since the 6th inst. suddenly bestirred themselves to-day and made four fresh arrests. Two of them are Messrs. Hanmantrao Desai and Gopalrao Deshpande. Mr. Hanmantrao, who is a practicing pleader, is held in high esteem by the people, and is regarded as a leader of the Hindu community, save the Lingayata element. He has always taken an active interest in municipal affairs, leaving the larger field of Indian nationalism to the care of other persons. It is hard to understand why he or Mr. Gopalrao has been arrested. These and other arrests, judging from the present circumstances available upto now, indicate that a spirit of vindictiveness is abroad and that the authorities, it is obvious, are bent upon making impression on the town. People, however, have taken it all with courage and fortitude and those who are wanted by the police are voluntarily and willingly offering themselves at the Thana, the moment they come to know that they are wanted. About 11 a.m. to-day (Saturday), a batch of about fifty armed police sepoys were seen marching down to the Thana and immediately after policemen in *mufti* were sent to Messrs. Hanmantrao, Gopalrao and others, inviting them to present themselves at the Thana. At the time both Messrs. Hanmantrao and Gopalrao had been out in their fields, and were sent for by their friends and relatives. They returned home, and after taking leav of friends and relatives both drove in a carriage, followed by a large number of people, who kept cheering them. On arriving at the Motitalao, Square, both were garlanded and vociferously cheered. They then drove to the Thana and surrendered themselves.

All persons so far arrested have been charged indiscriminately with various offences of dacoity, arson, rioting etcetra under Sections 395, 436, 109, 147 and 152 I.P.C. Some more arrests are likely before long.

The town is all quiet, notwithstanding these arrests, under instructions of the leaders.

ISMIDT ATROCITIES.

NO CHARGES AGAINST TURKS.

RETREATING GREEK TROOPS BLAMED.

UNANIMOUS ANGLO-FRENCH REPORT.

LONDON, July 6.

Paris.—A message from Constantinople states that the investigations into the recent excesses in the Ismidt district by the French and the British Military Authorities unanimously show that no charges can be brought against the Turkish troops who apparently are disciplined. On the contrary all the reported excesses and atrocities were committed by the Eleventh Greek Division in retreat.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. PAINTER.

HIS THIRST FOR JOURNALISTS' BLOOD

CALLS OUR REPRESENTATIVE "EMISSARY FROM ENEMY'S CAMP."

DHARWAR, July 10.

What time the authorities have been busy investigating rioting that is supposed to have occurred on the evening of the 1st, we hear nothing whatever about any enquiry into the conduct of the police as well as magistracy for perpetrating what must be regarded as a crime against humanity. For his Jallianwalla Bagh Dyer gave at least a plausible excuse: He was saving India for the Empire. Where as it appears to me that if the Dharwar police had any pretence for firing deliberately and unprovoked and without any previous warning while it was pitch dark and so difficult to distinguish between the small crowd that had assembled in front of the liquor shop and totally innocent passers-by, it must at the best be that they were ensuring good prospects for annual liquor sales, which were to have taken place on the 11th instant. These sales have now been postponed in a dramatic fashion until further orders.

How They take Statements.

The Police are busy taking statements from people under circumstances, which suggest nothing but wholesale intimidation and extortion. For recording statements a small Hindu temple within the extensive compound of the police *thana*, far removed from the road has been selected. Here the D. S. P. and his staff are daily assembling to record evidence. It appears that the Sub-Inspector concerned in firing is still in charge of the *thana* in this part of the town. People are summoned to this holy of holies and, it is said, are bullied, threatened and even thrashed to incriminate particular sections and individuals as having been involved in the supposed arson and rioting. One man, who was sent for by the police the other day, has made a statement publicly that when he went to the temple where the D. S. P. and others were present including the Honorary Magistrate, Mr. Karaka, who is also a license holder of the liquor shop. Mr. Karaka took him in hand and, it is alleged, tried to induce him to say that the Brahmins instigated the picket Abdul Rehman and other Mussulmans to set fire to the liquor shop.

Further, on his refusing to do so Mr. Karaka, it is further alleged, pointed a pistol at him, saying if he did not speak as he was told he would also be shot. Some other persons also have given statements to the effect that if they did not swear to false evidence as desired by the police they would be arrested and put into jail. They were also kicked and beaten and then asked to call again. I understand one of these men has made an application to the court, stating these facts and asking for protection. Many others, especially those who were wounded in firing were summoned during the last three days and asked to state, it is said, not what they knew but what they were told to do. Some of them were threatened or cajoled, but as they failed to comply they were asked to come again. There are these and other allegations against the police; and the indiscriminate arrests of respectable people who neither formed the crowd that day nor were anywhere near the locality, is in itself very suggestive about the objectionable and obsolete methods employed by the police.

A "Carte Blanche" to S. I. P.

Sub-Inspector Shivlingappa, who has been accused by the people of murder and other misdemeanours is still strutting about the town and apparently enjoys a *carte blanche* to do as he pleases. The Honorary Magistrate, Mr. Karaka, who is undoubtedly an interested party is frequently seen with the police officers at the place of investigation. His motorbike is to be seen often at Mr. Shivlingappa's official residence within the compound of the thana, and this has given rise to suspicion. The District Magistrate also was seen by many people spending considerable portion of his time at the thana, both in the morning and afternoon. This was so especially on the first few days, when more than twenty arrests were made. It seems that the District Magistrate is still paying a daily visit to the *thana*, perhaps to watch the progress of investigation. Many factors seem to have entered into the consideration of the authorities in arresting prominent townsmen, who had directly or indirectly nothing to do with any manifestations of the 1st instant. Some arrests suggest that the anti-Brahmin spirit, which has been carefully nurtured in so many subile ways by the benevolent but active *mabapism* of the district authorities has partly actuated the authorities; while the controversy over municipal matters and ill concerned hatred of Nationalist politicians undoubtedly play a large part. Of this more anon.

Mr. Painter's Thirst for Journalists' Blood

Since Mr. Painter's arrival in his district, the few months ago, that gentleman never seems to have missed an opportunity of showing his irrepressible hatred of politicians and journalists and his temper may be judged from what he told, the day before firing, two journalists of this place: "I am thirsting for your blood and I will see you in jail at least for a year." During my interview with Mr. Painter, I referred to this report, which has obtained wide circulation and pointedly asked him not once but twice, whether there was any truth in the allegation. Mr. Painter did not deny it, nor did he suggest the report was inaccurate. On the contrary, he emphatically gave me to understand that he had never been tolerant, much less over tolerant of ways of the N. C. O., politicians and journalists. Regarding the latter, he said that he had taken every step possible to put them down and complacently assured me that he was taking other steps also against them. He spoke of their bitter hostility to Government and of their rabid inflammatory writings; and when I asked him why he did not prosecute them if they had offended against the law, he also assured me he had already received Government orders and was going to enforce them.

"Emissary from Enemy's Camp."

During the interview, Mr. Painter's attitude was one of defensive and he treated me as an amissary from the enemy's camp. He argued this wise: "You have come from the "Bombay Chronicle". The "Bombay Chronicle" is against Government and preaches Non-Cooperation. It has favoured the local Congress party; therefore, it belongs to the enemy and you are an emissary from the enemy's camp." Thereupon, I asked him whether he suggested there was a state of war between him and the people. I also protested it was hardly fair to call me an emissary from the enemy's camp. But for this Mr. Painter was throughout the interview with me very genial and courteous, which in the light of the reports about his treatment of the local people came to me as an agreeable surprise.

Situation Made Complex.

His emphatic denial of toleration of the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements and newspapers of the people's party throws a flood of light on his attitude as the head of a district, which I think culminated in the tragedy of ten days ago, and yet he and all those who were responsible with him for what happened on the 1st instant are still here free to do what they please with the lives and liberties of those who have been opposed to official aggression and highhandedness. It is somewhat unfortunate that the grave situation has been made complex by the prevalence of the aggressive non-Brahmin spirit among certain section of the people.

DHARWAR SHOOTING.

ACCUSED REFUSED BAIL.

(Associated Press.)

DHARWAR, July 9.

The District Magistrate has refused bail to all the accused in the Dharwar shooting case who have been charged under sections 109, 147, 152, 395, and 436 of the Penal Code. As a result of the application made to the Session Judge notice has been issued to the District Magistrate to show cause why no bail should be granted. No further arrests in connection with the shooting incidents have been made. Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Rajagopalachariar have wired back to the effect that it would be impossible to hold All-India Congress Committee meeting at Dharwar.

INDIAN DEPUTATION TO FIJI.

WAS MR. ANDREWS DELIBERATELY EXCLUDED?

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The following communique has been issued:—Comments have appeared in the Indian Press regarding the non-inclusion of Mr. Andrews' name in the Indian deputation which is shortly to proceed to Fiji. It has been suggested that Mr. C. F. Andrews has been deliberately excluded by the Government of India under pressure from the Fiji Government who had threatened to forbid his landing on the island.

The facts of the case are as follows:—Mr. Andrews was asked by the Hon. Sir George Barnes whether he would be prepared to serve on the deputation if he were invited officially to do so. After several interviews with the Hon. Sir George Barnes Mr. Andrews eventually decided that he would prefer to visit Fiji independently of the deputation but would go to Fiji at the same time as the deputation provided that its departure was postponed until the autumn. He was, however, apprehensive that he might be regarded as an undesirable immigrant under the Fiji Immigrants Amendment Ordinance 1917 and be refused permission to land in the Colony. The Government of India accordingly asked the Governor of Fiji for an assurance that no obstacle would be placed in the way of Mr. Andrews visiting Fiji at the same time as the deputation. The Governor has replied giving this assurance and adding that the Colonial Government had never any intention of treating Mr. Andrews as an undesirable immigrant. The Governor's reply was communicated to Mr. Andrews on the 28th June 1921.

QUIET AT ALIGARH.

MR. NEHRU'S INQUIRIES.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, July 8.

All is quist now though parts of the bazar remain closed. Native Infantry has been sent back and has been replaced by armed police. Mr. Hakim Ajmalkhand came here yesterday but went away this morning making certain inquires. Mr. Jawarilal Nehru has arrived here but has promised the District Magistrate not to deliver any speech nor attempt any meeting.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S CONTRADICTION.

DELHI, July 9.

Interviewed by a Press representative Hakim Ajmal Khan declares that during his visit to Aligarh, evidence taken by him disproved many points in the official version of the disturbances. (A. P.).

TWO MORE ARRESTS.

ALIGARH, July 9.

All is quiet. Shops have opened completely. Two more arrests were made. Official enquiry is proceeding. (A. P.).

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL STAYS IN ALIGARH.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 9.

An Aligarh message to the Associated Press from the Secretary of Reforms League says:—Pandit Jawaharlal is staying and Hakim Ajmal Khan is again expected to-day.

IRISH QUESTION.

HOW TO SOLVE IT.

GENL. SMUTS' OPTIMISM.

(Reuter's Special Service)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 10.

At a dinner to the members of the Imperial Conference, in London, last night, General Smuts declared that he had found the people of Ireland divided into two classes, namely, those who were in jail and those who were on the run. (Laughter.) He had found himself in the latter category —(laughter)—and Irishmen had to admit that he could do it just as well as they could. General Smuts humorously related the unsuccessful pursuit by Pressmen from Euston to Dublin and back.

"A STAIN ON EMPIRE."

He considered that the Irish Question was soluble if a better atmosphere was created, and if it was not actuated by ancient antipathy, but more by goodwill and determination to wipe out what really was a stain upon the Empire. (Cheers.) Although he was not over-sanguine, he was hopeful for the sake of the Empire, Ireland and "this dear old country" that the question would be solved and the Empire freed from the imputation that in that ancient part of the United Kingdom there still existed violation of the fundamental principles on which the Empire rested. General Smuts believed that the problem could be solved because he had seen it solved in his own country under circumstances not so bitter, but nevertheless most difficult. Racial struggle went on in South Africa for a hundred years, but, finally, in the spirit and wisdom of give-and-take and forbearance, the problem had been solved, and today South Africa was one of the happiest countries in the British Empire. (Cheers.)

TRUCE IN IRELAND.

TO BE DECLARED ON JULY 11.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. at 8-30 p.m. July 9.

It is announced that Truce will take place in Ireland at 12 noon on Monday July 11th.

GEN. SMUTS RETURNS TO LONDON

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. at 12-30 p.m. July 9.

General Smuts returned to London this morning after having spent only one day in Dublin.

DE VALERA'S ATTENDANCE AT LONDON CONFERENCE

CONDITIONAL ON APPOINTMENT OF NEUTRAL CHAIRMAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. July 10.

General Smuts, to-day, also conferred with Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Birkenhead, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Shortt on the question of the Irish Peace. The papers state that De Valera is willing to attend the conference in London provided that there is a neutral Chairman and not Mr. Lloyd George.

CONFERENCE DELIBERATIONS.

QUESTION OF SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. July 10.

The Conference which was held in London this morning, between Mr. Lloyd George, General Smuts, Lord Middleton and Sir James Craig dealt with the Irish question. Greatest secrecy was maintained, but it is believed that the conference was primarily concerned with the possibility of suspension of the hostilities which the British Official Circles feel to be almost indispensable to the progress of the Peace deliberations.

PLIGHT OF RUSSIA.

25 MILLION PEOPLE STARVING IN SIBERIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., July 10.

Helsingfors.—Newspapers from Moscow show that starvation and cholera is on the increase in Russia. Drought has spoilt the harvest in the Volga region, and twentyfive millions of people are starving in Siberia. The situation is described as being worse than the famine of 1891. The population of Samara and Government are abandoning their homes and fleeing Eastward.

The "Isvestia" says that so far this year there have been six thousand cases of cholera in Russia and most of them have taken place in large towns.

A Madras message of July 9 says:—"His Excellency the Governor is leaving for Ootacamund to-night."

A Calcutta message of July 9th says:—Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and three sixteenths pence, Demand Bills one shilling three and seven thirty-two pence.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND

AT KARACHI.

Two plots of land, one on Bunder Road, measuring about 417 feet by 368 feet, area about 149,759 square feet, and the other on Marston Road measuring about 377 feet by about 465 feet, area about 169,155 square feet. On behalf of the Military Authorities these plots of land, in the best business quarter of Karachi will be sold by auction (unless previously disposed of by private treaty) on or about the 20th July 1921.

Further particulars and details can be obtained on application to

THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR, MILITARY WORKS,

Western Command Headquarters, Karachi.

If these plots proceed to auction, Reserve prices will be fixed on the day of sale.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION OVER CHANDPUR INCIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

There was a lively discussion lasting for nearly four hours at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council over the Chandpur incident. No fewer than seven resolutions were moved, six of which asked for a committee to enquire into the incidents connected with the eviction of the tea garden coolies at Chandpur, and the other asked the Government to take action as regards the local officials. Several speakers made serious allegations against the Government officers and the ministers and one speaker even referred to His Excellency's conduct. The President on several occasions had warned the speaker, while Sir Surendra Nath Bannerji had to refute the charges against him. The President asked one speaker not to use improper language towards the Divisional Commissioner Mr. De. One member said that His Excellency might have thrown oil over troubled water by words of sympathy, but in his zeal to uphold the official prestige and position, he could not have missed a golden opportunity. The President pointed out that it was not open to the Council in any way to reflect upon the conduct of the Governor, Sir Henry Wheeler made a lengthy speech defending the conduct of local officials, relating to the statement made in some speechs, and pointed out that there was the necessity for an enquiry.

The discussion was going on when the Council dissolved.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDER.

NEW RATE OF COMMISSION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 8.

It is notified that in the case of foreign sterling money orders rate of commission for every sum of 5 shillings or a fraction thereof will be Rs. 1-12.

GONDAL RLY. STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

AMRELI, July 9.

The Gondal Railway strike continues. Only one passenger train runs on the sections Jetalsar to Rajkot Dhasa to Porbundar and Khijadia to Dhari. Parcel traffic has been completely suspended and employees of the Morvi Railway and Gondal State are requisitioned to run the goods trains. Negotiations between the Chairman of the Railway Union and the Thakorsahib are going on.

There was a welcome shower of rain at Amreli after the severe drought for so many days.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 8.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. W. Gwynne, Deputy Secretary, Home Department, has been placed on special duty in the same Department. Mr. A. Macleod, Under-Secretary, officiates as Deputy Secretary and Mr. A. Lawrence is appointed Assistant Secretary, Home Department. Mr. K. P. Anantan, Superintendent is granted six months combined leave. Lieut. G. H. Gunson, is appointed Assistant Commandant in Eastern Frontier Rifles (Bengal Battalion). Major F. G. O. Sanderson proceeds on one and half months leave when Mr. H. A. Emile officiates as Commandant and District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPT.

Appointment of Cavaliere Enrico Mottoli in charge of Consulate for Italy at Bombay during absence of Cavaliere Dr. G. Gorio is recognised. Lieut. O. J. T. Milne officiates as Commandant, Serhad Levy Corps and C. G. Muller has been appointed Quarantine officer, Bushire. Major B. H. Bourdillon's services have been replaced at the disposal of U. P. Government.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. C. McLeod, Government Examiner of Accounts, G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway is granted one month's leave. Mr. K. C. Biswas has been posted as Deputy Accountant, General Central Revenues. Mr. H. Bhimasena Rao officiates as Comptroller, Assam. Mr. S. C. Das Gupta is appointed Assistant Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Calcutta.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. L. Nichols acts as Custonian under Enemy Trading Act for province of Burma vice Mr. J. C. Mackenzie proceeding on leave. Government notification dated 14th September, 1918 regarding control of cotton cloth and cotton piece goods throughout the presidency of Bengal has been cancelled. Government notifications relating to control of firewood and charcoal throughout Bombay presidency has been also cancelled.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT.

Service of Mr. T. A. Stewart are placed at the disposal of Commerce Department. Mr. J. Lovie succeeds Mr. H. H. Forteath retired as Substantive Conservator of Forests. Mr. A. J. Gibson takes Mr. Rovies' former post while Mr. A. Rodger succeeds Mr. Gibson in his former post.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

News has been received of the death of Major Douglas Story, a wellknown journalist, who was until recently the Director of Information, Bengal. He was found dead in a train, near Kotah.

MALEGAON RIOT ENQUIRY.

MAMLATDAR'S STARTLING EVIDENCE

(From our own Correspondent.)

MALEGAON, July 4.

At the adjourned hearing of the Malegaon riot enquiry before the special Magistrate today, about a dozen witnesses for the prosecution were disposed of. The first witness was Mr. Laxuman Vishwanath Pophale. He said he remained in his factory on the day of the riot. When he went home the next day he found his and his cousin's houses and his temple burnt down with all their contents. He estimated the total loss, including moveable and immoveable property, at four and a half lakhs of rupees.

The next witness was a *hamal* who deposed to having effected the rescue of two constables left injured by the mob, and concealed them in his house until some one warned him that his guests might bring trouble to the host, whereupon the witness turned the constables out into the river-bed from the rear of his house.

THE THEN MAMLETDAR'S EVIDENCE.

The most important witness of the day was Mr. Ghaisas, the then Mamletdar at Malegaon, and as such was responsible for the preservation of peace and order. He graphically described his adventures in company with his brother Magistrate, Mr. Thakar, escorted by two armed police constables. They effected a retreat from place to place until, while standing in the darkness, the witness fancied he saw the lights of two *bidies* in the distance, followed by the thud of a stone falling somewhere. He took a leap, precipitating Mr. Thakar and the two constables into the river-bed. Both the Magistrates sprained a limb apiece, but the protecting constables put them on their legs again and hurried them into a *halwai's* garden.

Mr. Ghaisas said, on the day of the trial of the volunteers by the Resident Magistrate, he was in the *kutcheri*, counting the cash in the Treasury. There was a crowd of about fifteen hundred men in the compound, and he heard voices from the volunteers convicted to the effect that they would not go to jail even if they were put to death for it. The Sub-Inspector was conversing with the volunteers. A little while later the Sub-Inspector told him that the volunteers refused to pay the fine and would have to be sent to jail, that he had just heard of a constable having been assaulted in the city, and he requested the witness to go with him to the city. The witness said he was engaged and asked the Sub-Inspector to take Mr. Thakar with him. The Sub-Inspector left with a party of constables.

Some time later Mr. Thakar asked the witness to accompany him. They both started in a tonga, guarded by two armed constables posted in the front and rear of the *tonga*. They encountered a mob on the way. Witness tried to remonstrate with one of them when he threw a stone at the *tonga*. The *tonga* proceeded as fast as it could through the crowd, and the party went to the Dispensary. From this place witness made several brave attempts to quell the riot. He sent for Mr. Khare, one of the accused in Court, and asked him what was the best way of ending the riot. Mr. Khare replied that he thought if the witness could put off the execution of the sentence passed by Mr. Thakar on the volunteers, the disturbance would subside. The witness wanted an undertaking from Mr. Khare that he would bring about the end of the strike if he carried out his suggestion. Mr. Khare went away saying that he would see what he could do with the mob. In the meantime, witness endeavoured to send telegrams, asking for reinforcements and also sent for ammunition to the Camp. The former could not be done as the wires were cut, and before the ammunition came, witness fancied that the mob might come towards the Dispensary and he made another retreat from there into the river-bed and on to the *halwai's* garden described above. At the latter place in the small hours of the morning a doctor came and treated the sprained limbs of the two Magistrates.

Next morning the head-clerk of the witness discovered him and gave him a report of the events of the night. He also narrated the steps he had taken to communicate with the higher authorities and in the meantime he had heard that the mob was going to march on the *kutcheri* and effect the release of the volunteers from jail. The two Magistrates took counsel together and came to the decision that they should release the prisoners themselves in order to put a stop to further rioting. They wrote out the order on the Jailer and handed it to the Head-Clerk. They left their place of concealment next evening, and on the way witness met the Superintendent of Police with the Military and related to him his adventures. The Superintendent reassured witness and sent him home.

It may be noted here that the witness did not corroborate the evidence of the two armed constables, who accompanied him, in their statement that they pointed their guns at the crowd.

After five or six more witnesses were examined, the Court adjourned till tomorrow.

SEQUEL TO OTTAMA'S CONVICTION.

RECALL OF LT. GOVERNOR WANTED

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 8.

Khilafat volunteers will join the Burmese hartal on Monday. Newspapers continue to urge boycott of foreign goods, recall of Lieutenant-Governor, boycott of Whyte Enquiry, and general non-cooperation pebee as a protest against Ottama's conviction.

FAMINE AT DOHAD.

NUMBER OF CATTLE DYING.

(Associated Press.)

DOHAD, July 8.

Mr. Rustamji Dorabji Patel of Mhow gave one lakh pounds of grass free for the famine striken cattle of Dohad Taluka. He sold 25 lakhs lbs. grass to cultivators at a reduced rate. Still greater help is needed. Hundreds of cattle are dying. No help from the Government has been so far received. Bhils have no money to buy grass even at a reduced rate. Hence free distribution of grass is necessary.

AN APPEAL FOR FAMINE RELIEF

Mrs. J. L. Balantine, Secretary Famine Relief Committee, Rahuri, Ahmednagar District, appeals to the generous public for donations and gifts for the relief of the thousands of people that are suffering every privation under the prevailing famine conditions of the place. She will be glad to receive money, parcels, etc., from the public for distribution among the famine striken.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

70 REGISTERED DURING MAY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

According to the Department of Statistics, in India during the month of May there were seventy joint stock companies registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 1,796 lakhs. In the corresponding month of the preceding year there were 64 companies with aggregate capital of 779 laks. In the preceding month Bengal accounted for 25 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 123 lakhs and Bombay for five companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 83 lakhs, of which Porbunder Stone Company had Rs. 50 lakhs.

THE MADRAS CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 8.

The Secretary, Madras Provincial Congress Committee, writes that the first meeting of the New Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Tanjore at the time of Provincial Conference. The new committee will consist of 820 members. Election of Members to All India Congress Committee will take place at that meeting.

SUMMONS SERVED ON EDITOR.

WARDHAGANJ, July 7.

A summons under section 500 I. P. C. to appear in the Court on the 12th instant has been served upon Pandit Satyadeo, Vidyalankar, Editor of "Rajsthan Kesari" and Secretary of the local Congress Committee. He is a staunch non-cooperator.

FIRE AT LAMINGTON ROAD.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT SOME THOUSANDS.

A fire broke out on Saturday afternoon in a building known as Tribhuvan Terrace on the Lamington Road, opposite the Imperial Cinema. The building belonged to the late Mr. Tribhuvan Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and was a new one. It has four storeys, including the ground floor. While the upper floors are used as residential quarters—there are also the Municipal and other schools on the upper floors—the ground floor accommodates a number of shops and two of them are used for selling motor accessories and petrol. The fire originated in one of these and thence spread to the adijoining shops. But owing to prompt measures taken by the authorities there was not much damage done, the fire being confined to the ground floor only and particularly to the two shops which were connected with each other. The contents of these were completely destroyed The adjoining shops were only slightly damaged and the upper floors also were undamaged except by the water which was thrown into the house. It is fortunate the fire was observed in time, otherwise there was every likelihood of more damage being done, in view of the inflammable material stored in the shops, such as motor tyres and petrol and other things. The estimate of the damage is not yet known, but the figure must run into several thousands.

COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY

73 P. C. ABOVE THAT OF 1914.

The Director of Information, Bombay, sends us the following:—

The Labour Office estimates that in June 1921 the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay was 73 per cent. above that of July 1914 as compared with 67 per cent. in May last. The articles included in the index are cereals, pulses, other articles of food, fuel and lighting, clothing and house-rent. The statistics have been so constructed as to indicate the average increase in the cost of living over that in July 1914, making no allowance for any changes in the standard of living. The general index is still 10 per cent. below the high water-mark in October, 1920, and two per cent below the average of the last 12 months.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER JULY, 1914.

November, 1920 86.
December 1920. 81.
January, 1921, 69.
February 1921 62.
March, 1921. 60.
April 1921. 60.
May, 1921 67.
June 1921. 73.

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ACTION NEAR PALOSINA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 9.

Account of an action near Palosina on June 29th:—A line repairing party of the 110th Mahrattas was fired on about noon on 29th June, and as the enemy were still known to be in the broken country, east of the Sagar Nala, a company of the 2/21st Punjabis were sent out from Jandola followed at about 1 p.m. by Lewis guns in vanettes and an armoured car under the personal command of Lt. Col. Sherlock commanding 2/21st Punjabis. One platoon and the armoured car went across the plain to the Nala to ascertain the situation and were held up by heavy fire.

Reinforcements arrived from Jandola but at 6 p.m. it was seen that the enemy's position was cleverly safeguarded and that they intended to put up a prolonged resistance and without more troops nothing more would be possible. So at 6-15 p.m. a retirement was carried out in an orderly manner. The enemy made an organised charge but were counter-attacked and driven back by one platoon with grenades. Jandola was reached at 10 p.m. without further molestation. On account of the numerical superiority of the enemy and the close nature of the fighting our casualties were unfortunately heavy but on account of the deliberate way in which the retirement was carried out only 2 rifles fell into the hands of the enemy. Our casualties were:—Killed:—Lieutenant Colonel Sherlock, Commanding 2/21st Punjabis; Captain Schneider, 2/21st Punjabis. Wounded:—one British Officer, two Indian other ranks.

EXPORT OF BURMA RICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The following Press communique is issued:—Orders have recently been issued by the Government of India suspending the issue of further licenses for the export of rice from Burma to countries other than India. In their communique of the 4th December 1920 they allotted to India 1,100,000 tons of Burma rice out of a crop then estimated at 2,100,000 tons, the balance of 1,000,000 being allotted for export to foreign countries and at the same time reserved to themselves liberty to reimpose a strict control if the prices should rise above the control rates in force during 1920. Subsequently, however, the estimate of the crop was reduced to 1,942,000 tons with the result that the balance available for export to foreign countries became only 842,000 tons. The rice Commissioner has been given discretion to issue licenses in certain circumstances for small quantities of rice in cases where steamers are in port and awaiting cargoes booked.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The second general meeting of the Architectural Students' Association, was held on Thursday last under the presidency of Mr. Claude Battey A.R.I.B.A., when Mr. W. E. Gladstone Soloman, Principal of the Sir J. J. School of Art gave a very interesting paper on "Mural Painting." The attendence was fairly full there being 35 members of the Assion present, and many outside visitors.

At the outset the President said that it was not necessary for him to introduce the lecturer as they all knew Mr. Solomon very well, and called upon Mr. Solomon to read his paper on "Mural Painting."

After the lecture Mr. Battey in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Solomon for his interesting and instructive paper said that all would agree with him that they had spent a very pleasant evening listening to Mr. Solomon on the subject of "Mural Painting." He asked them to go home and think over the subject quietly and see what they could achieve. In the course of his remarks he mentioned that mural painting is an art which is necessary in India, and it should be thoroughly appreciated. In conclusion he remarked that it was absolutely necessary that artists and architects should work hand in hand which would produce excellent results.

The next business was the Exhibition and award of Design Competition No. 1 for a Diagrammatic Key Plan of Bombay Buildings in Fort. The said competition was assessed by Mr. S. Woods Hill A.R.I., B.A., Con. Architect to the Government of Bombay who read out the criticism on fine sets of drawings that judged by him. Mr. Woods Hill was as eloquent as usual and made a vigorous speech in the course of which he pointed out the merits and demerits of the respective competitors stating also the reasons of his award, and he awarded the first prize to "Key" second to "Guide" and third to "Key Plan," which were respectively the designs of Messrs. S. C. Pastakia, S. H. Parelker, and N. S. Tumboli.

A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. S. Woods Hill for his favouring the association for assessing the com. A vote of thanks to the president of the meeting terminated the proceeding. We hope shortly to publish the full text of Mr. Solomon's lecture in "The Chronicle."

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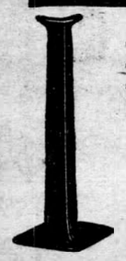

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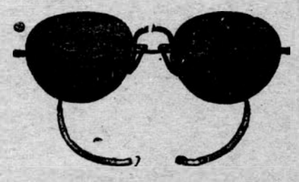

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REDUCE THE DEMAND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The appeal of the Mahatmaji to the Millowners is not complete in itself. I do not suggest that millowners should not sacrifice a part of their personal interest but what I do suggest is that they cannot afford to disregard the economic laws altogether. The remaining part of the appeal has to be made to the consumers. That has already been made, but requires again to be made specifically. And in this connection I am making a somewhat selfish suggestion.

We, living in the cities, are too much caught in the net of dresses. It is easier for us to shed a rupee than to forego the use of a handkerchief. In the mofussil the people are still not so completely in the grasp of clothes as the people in the cities. The Bandi a garment that is tied round the upper part of the body and has a double breast is still to be found in the villages. Not quite so many tailors can have luxurious lives in the mofussil. But sir, everyday the Bandi is getting rarer and the desire to put on a plurality of garments is increasing. It has particularly increased since more coins were circulated in the mofussil during the war period. A pernicious teaching is finding its way amongst the self styled non-Brahmin classes that they should not be sparing in using clothes and that they should do as the Brahmin not only in the number, but also in the quality of the garments. The non-Brahmin classes are more independent of the Government service and have no even the argument of pleasing the Government officers open to them. The work of making the demand for cloth go down is easier in the mofussil. It is always easier to keep a non-drunkard from drink than a drunkard and certainly not less desirable and fruitful. It is probably more fruitful. If Mahatmaji can even prevent the prospective growth in the consumption of cloth in the mofussil, a blow shall have been dealt to the tendency of the millowners to send prices up.

There is another equally important suggestion. So much of fine cloth is used in ceremonies, specially in marriage ceremonies for giving presents. If the principle is well circulated and takes a firm ground in the minds of the people that no presents of cloth are to be made except by the bride-romm to the bride, foreign cloth and foreign yarn shall feel the pinch in a season. Should the rich cloth be less in demand and the minimum cloth be used, law of supply and demand will not help the millowners at all. For achieving this result, however, Mahatmaji shall have to break the prejudices of elders. I have seen a young boy of four years calling himself a Gandhi in spite of his father's vehement protestations in favour of a Saheb and crying everyday for a Gandhi cap which he cannot get only because his mother feels to be an indication of poverty or mourning. That is the difference between the new generation and the old. It is for the Mahatmaji to break the prejudices of the latter.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

PARSIS AND TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Ever since the princely gift of Mr. Godrej to the Tilak Swaraj Fund several Parsis as well as some vernacular papers have thought it their duty to belittle his generosity, and to impress upon his mind the proverb, "Charity begins at Home." Now, Sir, it is surprising to see these mentors of Mr. Godrej take it for granted that he has been doing nothing to better the condition of his poor co-religionists. On the contrary, I have it on good authority that his private charities are many, and that he is not a man to seek popularity. May I ask those who are against the Parsis subscribing towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund whether subscribing to it is really a fault of those who are not so narrowminded as others, and believe themselves to be Indian first and Parsis afterwards, following in the footsteps of our revered leaders, the late Mr. Dadabhoy and Sir Ferozesha Mehta. Anything done for the good of the Indians must necessarily prove good for the Parsis as well. At the present time when our Country is passing through a crisis, let us put aside all narrow-mindedness and considerations of self, let us fight shoulder to shoulder with the sister-communities, putting full confidence in them, and as trust always begets trust, I am sure, we shall be none the worse off for our efforts. It is true Charity begins at Home, but it is equally true it should not end there.—Yours, etc.

RUSTOMJI A. COOPER.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It will be remembered that some time ago a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay proposed that in view of the dearness of all necessaries of life and consequent distress caused to pensioners, some allowances should be granted to mitigate their hardships. That proposition was referred to a Committee and though the reference did not raise hopes very high, still it raised some hopes and every one thought that the Municipality would not entirely overlook the sad condition of their worn-out employees. I pen these few lines to kindly remind the City Fathers of their good intention and desire to help their.

PENSIONERS

LIFE AND WORK OF LOK TILAK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, Lok. Tilak's Anniversary day falls on the 1st of August next. When Lokmanya left this world, Srj. N. C. Kelkar announced to the public that he was writing the Life and Work of Lokmanya. It is now nearly one year and still the long expected work is coming out! Will Srj. Kelkar say when the millions of admirers and disciples of the late Lokmanya should expected this work to see the light of day? I wish that the work picture of Lokmanya Tilak drawn by his trustworthy lieutenant were presented to his fellow countrymen at least on the day of his first Anniversary.—Yours, etc.

ASAHAKARTAVADI.

7, Chewul Wadi, Bombay, July j.

NEED OF A SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The utter apathy shown by the Shareholders towards their interest has emboldened the Directors and the Managing Agents of Public Companies to entirely disregard their (Shareholders') interests.

It is a well-known fact that most of the Mill Agents speculate heavily in the shares of the concerns they manage. Often there is a Syndicate in which most of the Directors, atleast the prominent ones, are interested. To direct the course of the Market according to their will they declare a large or a small dividend as the case may be. The handsome dividend of Rs. 300 declared by the Fazalbhoy Mills Ld., is an example of this practice. It is well known that the Agents at present hold almost all the shares of this concern. It is doubtful whether the same dividend would have been declared in the case had been otherwise. The Report of the Simplex Mills is a fresh example of the excellent way in which the Managing Agents and Directors watch the interests of the Shareholders. To wipe out the heavy loss standing in the books of the Company, it was decided to issue new capital at a premium. A sum of Rs. 10,50,000 was received in respect of such premium. The Agents have charged their usual commission of 12½ per cent. on this sum, which means that they got a large sum of money by way of commission on profits for which they had not to work at all. In other words, they have received the magnificent brokerage of 12½ per cent. on the new issue of shares. Numerous examples can be cited of the way in which Shareholders are robbed of their legitimate profits, but owing to the fear of this letter becoming too long, I confine myself to the above few examples sufficient for the purpose.

I have come to know of a case in which the Directors of a certain big new concern purchased a Mill from a Syndicate. They stipulated with the Vendors to give them a sum large amounting to several lakhs out of the purchased price. There is no end to the amount of robbery which is going on unchecked. Who is responsible for it? If the investors had taken an intelligent interest in the affairs of these Companies, this scandalous state of affairs would not have arisen. There has been a solitary fight here and there, but in the absence of organized action the Managing Agents and Directors have their way. There are some Directors who owing to their ability to stifle any opposition are found on the board of almost all the companies of any note. If the shareholders continue to show indifference to their interest and not assert their rights, they would soon have to repent for it.

It is therefore necessary that a strong Shareholders' Association with men like Mr. Dadiba Dalal and Kikabhoy Premchand and other big investors be formed to safeguard the interest of the shareholders. As an example of what a strong Association can do, I would like to mention the activities of the Shareholders' Association at Calcutta, which conducted by strong men has done useful work during its short existence. The Gourepore Jute Mill, in spite of a good profit out of which it could have easily paid a bigger dividend, placed a large sum to the Reserve Fund Account which is already very large, and require no addition, and declared a dividend of Rs. 150. The Association put up a strong fight and the Directors had to increase the dividend by Rs. 100. Bombay is the centre of Industrial activities and the business on the Stock Exchange is considerably bigger than at Calcutta. It is therefore but meet that Bombay should not lag behind. As far as I know there was some movement in this direction by some parties, but as the parties were not prominent people to attract much attention, it did not succeed. I hope some public spirited gentlemen like Mr. Dadiba Dalal will soon move in the matter.—Yours, etc

"INVESTOR."

[Which is the mill you refer to? If you are a shareholder you should ask for explanations and take steps to prevent repetition of such incidents, which, we know, are common and some of which have been exposed in this paper in the past.—Editor "B. C."]

A REPLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In its leading article of July 3rd, the 'Lokasangraha' has blessed me with some choice names. I need not publish them, for obviously, they have been scribbled at a moment when the writer was highly incensed, and further I am not here to write with the license of space. I will be only too glad to see the passage from "the Servant of India" quoted by me in my last letter, proved to be a collection of mere falsehoods, as is suggested by the writer in the "Lokasangraha". Next, I have never insinuated that Mr. Bhopatkar is against either the anti-untouchability movement or the anti-drink-campaign. My contention was that he has a "frenzy for individuality". So many passages from "The Lokasangraha" can be quoted in support of my contention. I am sorry I am unable to be proud of Shivaji, Ramdas, and Tilak as long as Mr. Bhopatkar has monopolised that right exclusively to himself! So also if he is pleased to allow an humble aspirant in matters of radical social reform, I may tell him that I wish to be enrolled as one, ready to follow him now faithfully to the last. Let him also know that though I could accurately detect "a frenzy for individuality" and could understand "principle" and "consistency" thoroughly well, I am not old enough to form correct views in matters political. Since he has asked me to announce my out-put from my labours at the charkha, I must say that I can provide sufficient material for a Gandhi-cap if he is at all in need of it!—Yours, etc.

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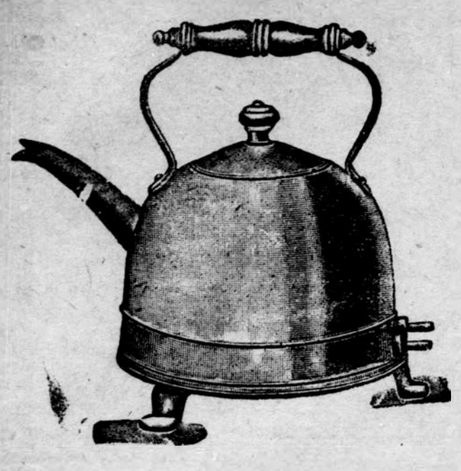

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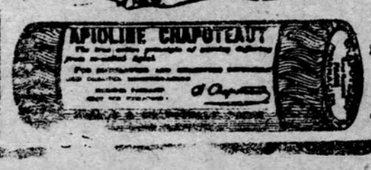

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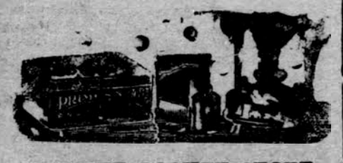

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THE INDIAN STAGE.

The play of Brahma; an essay on the drama in national revival, by James H. Cousins, published by the Amateur Dramatic Association, Bangalore City.

Anything written by Mr. Cousins is bound to be illuminating and suggestive, and this booklet is no exception. He regrets to find that there is no proper historical survey of the old Indian stage yet taken and so, he exhorts Indians to supply this great want, for, without a proper knowledge of our ancient theatre, we cannot know on what lines to proceed in the further evolution of our drama. He shows how the Indian drama arose out of the recitation of episodes from the epics to which music and gesture were gradually added. There were mystery plays in ancient India there were plays in the Buddhist period [illegible] of which very few now remain. But between them and the plays of Kalidas and Bhavabhuti there is a great gulf. Surely, the classical Indian drama was not born perfected from the brain of an Indian Zeus! What we want, therefore, is a connected history of our drama. We do not know on what grounds Mr. Cousins concludes that there was no foreign influence on our drama. Is not the word for the curtain in Sanskrit reminiscent of some extra-Indian influence? Then again there is nothing to prove that the Mohammedan rulers of India objected to the performance of plays! And even if they had done so some of the Rajput States and parts of South India which were either conquered very late by the Mohammedans, or which were never conquered by them at all could have gone on evolving the Indian drama after the Mohammedan conquest had they had the creative vitality left in them. Therefore it is still an unsolved problem why the drama, did not continue to flourish in a healthy state in India. We should have liked to read here Mr. Cousins' view of the plays of Kalidas and other Indian dramatists of the classical period. We hope, however he will do so in some other work of his.

The present-day Indian stage the author shows is dominated too much by our puranic lore. What is now wanted therefore for the Indian drama to develop properly is more secular and less religious plays. We have degraded our gods by bringing them down on our stage. With reference to this fact Mr. Cousins writes:—

"There is something not fine in bringing the gods to earth and clothing them in sequins and tassels, pasteboard crowns and tin maces."

And the presence of these gods and semi-divine heroes has prevented the growth of a true and bold dramatic criticism in India—without which the drama can never live and grow. The interest that the average Indian spectator finds in his plays, points out Mr. Cousins with a remarkable psychological insight, is something outside the drama proper. In other words, it does not arise out of the dramatic situation. It is only of a reminiscent nature. Therefore, if we want our drama to develop further and help in our national revival, we must leave the Puranas alone and make use of the dramatic material of daily life which we are hardly doing at present.

The author's criticism of the contemporary Indian drama and his suggestions for improving it are interesting and worth considering. The stories of the Indian dramas are not original nor is their music original either for it is but an adaptation of familar gitas to the author's rendering in words. The Indian dramatist does not understand dramatic unity from any point of view. Writing about the cast, he condemns the all-male cast absolutely for however well a man might simulate the voice and gestures of a woman, he is all the time attempting to do something which is not natural to him. Therefore his art is false! In writing about the dressing and mounting of plays he points out the great fact so often misunderstood in both East and West that art is not life To mix up realism and conventional art on the stage therefore is to be ridiculous. And that is what most Western nations and present-day Indians are doing! He exhorts us to return to pure artistic convention like the Japanese in their Noh' plays.

We might perhaps complain that Mr. Cousins has not tried to understand the advantages of dealing dramatically with subjects (even religious) that are familiar to Indians for thousands of years. Did not Aeschydus, Sophocles, and Euripides in Ancient Greece treat the same themes again and again in their own way? Then again, are we sure that the dramatic climax as Mr. Cousins understands it would suit the Indian temperament? In the plays of Rabindra Nath Tagore it may be noted it is absent sometimes if not often. We also wish that the author had written something about the Marionette theatre of India of which so little is known at present.

The author suggests that a central body an Indian Academy of Arts should be started in India whose fashion would be to support and co-ordinate local (provincial) study and then make the results known all over the country. He wishes that high-class Indian men and women would take up the profession of acting in order not only to improve the Indian art of acting but also to make the profession respectable.

V. B. M.

IMPOVERISHMENT AND ITS EFFECTS.

Survival of Hindu Civilization: Part II; Physical Degeneration, Its causes and Remedies By P. N. Bose—W. Newman Co., 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta:—pp 178. Price Rs. 3.

In this little book, the author deals with the physical degeneration of the Hindus. According to his diagnosis the primary causes are the impoverishment of the mass of the people—the most potent factor—, obstructed drainage, and loss of mental, harmony: Drugs, wrong diet and wron hygiene, he mentions, as the secondary causes. Discussing remedial measures, Mr. Bose regards the multiplication of medicalmen and the extension of primary education as of little or no efficacy. Among the remedial measures depending upon individual effort Mr. Bose lays stress upon the establishment of mental equilibrium and cultivation of will power; simple living; physical exercise suited to the Indian constitution and Indian climate; temperance; regularity about meal hours, cleanliness, and proper mastication; and a judicious use of indigenous silples as cures or preventives of diseases. The picture drawn by the author is highly pessimistic and an atmosphere of excessive gloom and morbidity pervades the entire work. The virtues of an agricultural civilization are painted in glowing colours whereas those of an industrial civilisation are either ignored or underrated. Though the theme of the author is the impoverishment of India and the physical degeneration of the Hindus, the greater portion of the work is devoted to Bengal, and even there certain aspects of middle class urban life are given undue and disproportionate attention. The evil effects of malaria in Bengal are well described. "Year by year fever is silently at work. Plague slays its thousands, fever its tens of thousands. Not only does it diminish the population by death, but it reduces the vitality of the survivors, saps their vigour and fecundity, and either interrupts the even tenour, or hinders the development of commerce and industry. A leading cause of poverty—and of many other disagreeables in a great part of Bengal—is the prevalence of malaria. For a physical explanation of the Bengali lack of energy malaria would count high." Faulty construction of high railway embankments obstructing drainage in several parts of the country, particularly in Bengal, the unfilled railway excavations and burrow pits that in the rainy season become breeding grounds of fever spreading musquitoes, the neglected condition of the marshy swamps in the deltaic areas, and the want of a comprehensive policy of flood control are rightly condemned. The author's dogmatic and sureping censure of the Western system of medicine, his diatribes against the law courts and lawyers, and his plea for the limitation of one's wants to the lowest point of animal necessity as likely to lead to wholesome results show the narrow outlook of a biassed partisan. This is not the way in which great sociological problems of complexity should be handled. The author's defective knowledge of economics and his numerous statistical fallacies considerably impair the value of the work.

MAHA-BODHI SOCIETY'S ANNUAL.

We have received the 2nd volume of this bright journal published under the auspices of the Maha-Bodhi Society of Ceylon. It is a venturesome publication containing numerous illustrations of personages and buildings concerned with the Buddhist religion. The chief article of interest to us Indians is the charming description of the religious ceremony of the enshrinement in a new ly built Vihara at Calcutta of the ancient and holy relics of the Buddha which were discovered more than two decades ago. It will be remembered that the then Viceroy, Lord Curzon, promised to hand over those relics to the Maha-Bodhi Society, provided the relics were furnished with a resting place worthy of their sanctity. That enthusiastic Buddhist High Priest the famous Anagarika Dhammapala, boldly took up the challenge of Lord Curzon and set, about the collection of funds which were soon forthcoming for so glorious and pious an object and the result has been a superb structure of which even the palmy days of Asoka might well have been proud. The magazine describes the function of the enshrinement and gives excellent portraits of all the important personages of interest connected therewith except the man behind the scene, viz., the High Priest, who planned the whole and succeeded in his pious enterprise—the Anagarika Dhammapala. Another topic of interest is an account of the travels of a batch of Ceylon pilgrims on their way to Calcutta to attend the above function, told in a chatty style and giving us Indians the view-point of the Ceylon people "as they see us." For an avowed Missionary journal it is remarkably free from bias and from those sneering, arrogant and sometimes contemptuous references to other great religions of the world which often mar the pages of Christian Missionary journals.

G. A. R.

BIRDS OF INDIAN VILLAGE.

"Birds of an Indian Village," by Douglas Dewar. Oxford University Press.

Mr. Dewar inherited the Mantle of Eha, and for the last ten years has been most popular authority on the birds of India. "Birds of an Indian Village" is his ninth book on Indian birds, and is written in his usual chatty veih. He writes, and no doubts feels as if birds were his intimate friends. He has watched with affection and amusement their funny little ways. He is not so much anxious to classify and catalogue and increase the sum of knowledge, as to induce people to watch birds and enjoy them. It is an entrancing study, and one which even dwellers in cities may enjoy. Children and grown-ups are both the better for having animal friends, and the only wild animals that man does not lose in a town are bird friends. All children can be taught to enjoy the delightful companionship of birds. The drama of their lives is carried on under one's eyes, in the tree outside one's window, beneath one's porch or the caves of one's house, yet an extraordinary number of people are deaf and sightless as far as birds are concerned

"Birds of an Indian Village" is intended for Indian readers in the first place. As often as possible the Indian names of birds are given. Fifty of the commonest birds are so graphically and amusingly described that the most unobservant and forgetful reader could hardly fail to recognise the bird and remember Mr. Dewar's description. Each bird is illustrated, as well as described. The personal habits, eggs, nest are all given, and it would be hard to imagine a better introduction to the delightful study of the bird world. The "Indian Village" was actually in the united Provinces and the chapters were first published in the North, but nearly the whole of the book applies to any Indian village.

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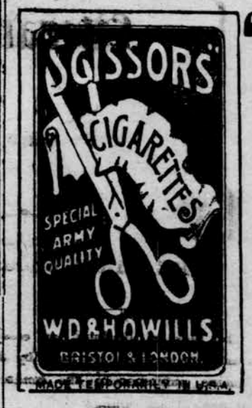

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